The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 130. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A fair count—Vassar has 385 girls.

—Dom Pedro is going up the Nile as far as the first cataract.

—The new Edinburgh baby is Queen Victoria's twenty-fifth grandchild.

—Dr. Helmbold is himself again, and intends to resume the drug business.

—Mrs. Postmaster General Tyner has been threatened with pneumonia.

—Jeff. Davis is visiting his nephew, General Joseph Davis, at Mississippi City.

—Mrs. Blaine will return to Washington after the holidays, accompanied by Gail Hamilton.

—Ole Bull has pitched upon a residence at Lebanon, Maine. His mother-in-law lives in Wisconsin.

—Chatelaine watches of ebony or shell are becoming fashionable and are less expensive than gold ones.

—The required number of buttons for one dress is now 100. Even a "Pogotty" would be safe in such a costume.

—Mrs. Alice Key Pendleton, wife of the Hon. G. H. Pendleton, has just bought a small estate in Newport for $9,750.

—A volatile Indiana couple, who want to be happy, celebrated their golden wedding, and soon after applied for a divorce.

—Miss Emily Faithfull thinks that gymnasiums and skating rinks should be attached to jails for the benefit of the prisoners.

—Professor Tyndall sent a cablegram authorizing his publishers to place one hundred dollars to the credit of the Brooklyn Relief Fund on his account.

—Congressman Lamar, whose health some months ago was very precarious, now considers himself one of the strongest and healthiest men in Washington.

—A Lawrence (Mass.) man claims to have the programme of the play at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, that was in the hands of Lincoln at the time of his assassination.

—Congress will count the electoral vote on St. Valentine's Day, February 14. This is ominous for no confirmed an old bachelor as Governor Tilden, says the New York *Tribune*.

—Mrs. William B. Astor made a Christmas present of $15,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York. This will clothe and send to homes in the West one hundred boys.

—Passengers from Europe tell of the most tempestuous weather on the ocean and a sick time of it. The Cunarders generally report the roughest passage they have ever experienced.

—The records of the Arctic expedition show that the total abstainers were stronger and more capable than the drinkers; were less liable to scurvy; suffered loss from cold, and could do more work.

—Anna Dickinson, the critics say, is not yet good in love scenes. The only thing for Anna to do, seemingly, is to write a play where the heroine marries a Tyrant and takes the conceit out of him.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The social bandits who make it a practice to outrage the sanctity of happy homes by invading them under the hollow pretext of "surprise parties," are now laying their plans and organizing their forces for a winter campaign of active crime.

—By annulling the decree which reduced the interest on the public debt one-half, the Turks concede that honesty is at least the best policy. Until, however, they resume payment of any part of their debts they will not be trusted by foreign investors.

—Captain Nares, commander of the late British Arctic expedition, has been made a K. C. B., which will be considered by most Englishmen a sufficient official recognition of his zeal and efficiency in the discharge of the important duties intrusted to him.

—William Sharon, Nevada's Senator, is assessed for two horses, $300; buggy, $150; rockaway, $400; carriage, $450; stocks, $100,000; office furniture, $500; money, $9,500. He is also assessed $200,000 for the furniture in the Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

—Bates (Sergeant) had to pawn a silver watch to get out of Philadelphia, and is at home, near Bloomington, Illinois, a broken column. He has parted with all the gifts he received in England, and his neighbors insist that he shall go to work to support his wife and five small children.

—A St. Louis journalist who is not in love with Chicago girls says: "Santa Claus endeavored to fill a Chicago girl's stocking Sunday night, but in consequence of an accident to the grain elevator which he had specially engaged for the purpose, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise."

—Bismarck's health, in consequence of the use of the mineral waters in Kissingen and a several month's sojourn in Varzin, has materially improved. His neuralgic pains seem to have abated, and his unnatural corpulence, giving rise last year to apprehensions of dropsy, has visibly decreased.

—Miss Grattan, the adventurous English woman who ascended Mont Blanc on the 31st of last January, has married the Swiss guide who accompanied her. She made the acquaintance of the hardy mountaineer when—only fifteen years old—she first clambered up the Alps. She is now about thirty.

—The Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Cambria county, is erecting a mill for the manufacture of steel music wire and other kinds of steel wire. It will have a capacity of thirty tons a day, and will be completed about the 1st of June. The music wire will be manufactured on a new process.

—"Pa, what does it mean to be tried by a jury of one's peers?" "It means, my son, that a man is to be tried by a jury composed of men who are his equals—on an equality with him—so that they will have no prejudice against him." "Then, pa, I suppose you'd have to be tried by a jury of bald-headed men."

—Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, is considered by the ladies in the gallery to be the pet bachelor of the Senate, and is termed fastidious, elegant and literary. The "pet bachelor" of the House is Mr. Piper of California, to whom the above adjectives do not wholly apply. But he owns mines and city property.

—George Eliot says that girls are delicate vessels, in which is borne onward through the ages the treasure of human affection. George, George, you don't know anything about it. Did you ever take a week's salary into a ladies' restaurant and try to fill one of these "delicate vessels" with ice cream, layer cake and chocolate caramels? Girly, it can't be did.

—A Rome (N. Y.) couple made this wager: If Hayes is elected the woman agreed to build the fires this winter, and if Tilden is elected the man was to build them. He has bought a gun, subscribed for the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and swears that Sammy shall blink at the Chief Justice on March 5, or Pennsylvania avenue shall be carpeted with gore.

—The highest winners in the English racing season of 1876 were the Count Lagrange, Lord Dupplin, Lord Rosebery and Lord Falmouth, whose gains are reported to have been respectively $118,000, $72,000 70,000 and $50,000. The Duke of Hamilton and the Marquis of Hartington (present leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons) are placed among the small winners.

—The cotton crop just gathered is somewhat smaller than that of last year. The fibre is represented as being very clean and of good quality. Worms and other enemies have not been so troublesome as usual, and the season is represented as being remarkable favorable. Although prices have declined, the crop will bring a large amount of money into the South, and prepare for prosperous times.

—All the New York ladies who were in love with Capoul will be glad to hear that he is once more free. The match with President Grevy's daughter would have been greatly to his advantage in a worldly point of view, and his refusal to take advantage of the girl's passion for himself does him honor. The man who scorns to enter a family against the will of its head, and refuses to accept a woman's sacrifice of social position and wealth in his favor, is something of a hero, even if he is a tenor singer.

—Mr. Lawrence Hutton, a gentleman of New York, has in his possession the original of a valuable document like this: "D—n autographs. Charles Reade." The same collector has a little pen-and-ink sketch by Thackeray, representing himself with the body of an hour glass and the legs of a skeleton, with the lines, "There is a skeleton in every man's house" written above it. The sketch was made on a piece of brown wrapping paper for Mr. John Crerar, when Thackeray was in this country in 1853.

—The approaching marriage of James Gordon Bennett is the all-absorbing theme of conversation in fashionable circles. The greatest privacy in regard to the matter is maintained. Reliable information seems to indicate that, unless something interferes between now and the first of January, Mr. Benasett will be married on the morning of January 3, and will start on a foreign wedding tour by sailing for Liverpool on the steamship Russia, which leaves on the same day. The bridal outfit for Miss May, the *fiancee* of James Gordon Bennett, has been appraised by Custom House examiners at 36,000 francs, which is equivalent to about $7,200 in gold. The outfit comprises over forty articles of wear, chief among which is the wedding dress, which is of white satin, and is a marvel of the dressmaker's art. The customs duties are $4,200.—*New York Sun.*

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Louisiana Democrats Protest Against Barricading the State House.

The Chances for "Bull-dozing" the Legislature Spoiled.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IN FLORIDA.

Outrageous Frauds by Democrats Discovered.

FLORIDA.

The Recanvass.

TALLAHASSEE, December 28.—The return of the majority of the Canvassing Board, in answer to the writ of the Supreme Court, was filed about 2 P. M. to-day. It gives the same figures that were telegraphed last night, arrives at the result by throwing out Clay county entirely and adopting the County Judge's return in Baker county.

The Supreme Court did not meet to-day. Two of the Justices reside in Jacksonville, and ex-Attorney General Williams and General Wallace went to see Justice Westcott this afternoon to get him to request the attendance of the absent Justices. They will most probably consent, and the Court will be held in a day or two to act on the return of the board. Attorney General Cocke filed his protest to-day against the action of the majority of the board in regard to Clay and Baker counties. Everything indicates a speedy solution of the difficulties here. The Court will either accept the present return or require the two counties to be recanvassed, which will only require a few moments.

Democratic Frauds.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The *Times'* special says:

JACKSONVILLE, December 28.—The Senate Committee continued its inquiry into the conduct of the election in Columbia to-day. The members of the committee say that the evidence already taken far more than sustains all that has been alleged by the Republicans concerning frauds committed by the Democrats, and that instead of Hayes' majority being one thousand or thereabouts, the Republican National and State tickets have on a fair vote 2,500 to 3,000 majority in the State. The committee have never been witnesses of such an outrage perpetrated upon a people as that which has just been committed by declaring Drew elected Governor, when the evidence is overwhelming that he has been beaten by 2,500 votes.

LOUISIANA.

Democratic Protest Against Barricading the State House.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—The Democratic State Senators holding over, and Clerk Trezevant, of the House, called on Gov. Kellogg to-day and protested against the barricading of the State House, and demanded the removal of the barricades, which the Governor declined to do. When asked if contestants and citizens would be admitted, he replied that he could not answer, but if guards were placed at the door they would have a list of the members declared elected by the Returning Board, and they would be admitted. In answer to Trezevant, the Governor said an Executive he assumed the right to control all approaches to the House of Representatives. It is positively asserted that the Democrats have not agreed upon any programme. It is currently reported that the White League has been ordered out for next Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TOLEDO, O., December 28.—A young man named John Binke was instantly killed, and another man, Schwitzer, probably fatally hurt at Finley's brewery this morning by the bursting of an immense beer cask, into which air was being forced by a steam pump to facilitate the flow of beer from the cask into barrels.

NEW HAVEN, December 28.—A heavy shipment was made to-day of munitions of war for the Turkish Government. The value of the cargo is nearly $1,500,000.

BOSTON, December 28.—At a glove fight at Beevers Hall this evening between P. J. McDermott and D. Davidson, the latter received injuries from which he died in the hall. Several arrests were made.

CLEVELAND, O., December 28.—The first game in the handicap billiard tournament, played last evening between Gallagher and Honing, was won by the latter. Gallagher, to win, required to make 350 points, and Honing 275. At the end of the 55th inning the game stood: Gallagher, 276; Honing, 275.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Ex-Senator Jas. W. Nye, of Nevada, died at White Plains, West Chester, on Monday.

CLEVELAND, O., December 28.—A special says a fire at Holmesville, Ohio, this morning, destroyed the store and dwelling of Haas & Co., and the dwelling belonging to Thos. Ewing.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Chipman, Stone & Co., of No. 74 Pine street, and at Yokohama, Japan, one of the largest firms engaged in the Japanese trade, have failed, with liabilities variously estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000. The greater part is held in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—A letter dated December 10th, received by a prominent firm in this city having extensive Mexican connections, from a correspondent at Tepic, State of Jalisco, Mexico, says a report was received there that ex-President Lerdo, on leaving the City of Mexico, fled to Voluca, there to Signantanejo, a seaport in the State of Guerrero, and then embarked on a coasting vessel for San Francisco, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 28.—Advices from Port Royal state that the ship Harvey Mills, loaded with 6,564 bales of cotton, lying in the stream, about to sail for Liverpool, caught fire in the hold. War vessels in the harbor immediately sent assistance, and at last accounts the fire was apparently under control. The damage is unknown. The ship and cargo are valued at half a million dollars.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1876.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOOKER, for the improvement of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, Mississippi.

By Mr. DOUGLASS, authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to buy certain real estate.

By Mr. FINN, authorizing the purchase of gold dust and bullion at the Assay office at Boise City.

The House then, at 12:20, adjourned.

National Bank Taxation.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—About twenty gentlemen, officers of National banks in Ohio, held a meeting at the Grand Hotel to-day for the purpose of considering the question of the onerous taxation imposed upon National banks by the State and national authorities. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, presided. After discussion of the subject a committee was appointed to lay the matter before the State Legislature for the purpose of seeking relief, and another committee was selected to act in concert with the National Bankers Association in presenting the matter to Congress. A. H. Moss, of Sandusky, is chairman of the State committee, and L. B. Harrison, of Cincinnati, chairman of the National committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russians Crossing the Danube.

The Resumption of Hostilities Expected Very Soon.

The Russian Army Decimated by Sickness.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Sultan's Danger.

LONDON, December 28.—A special from Pera says the Sultan, in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representations, declared his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded all that the powers demanded. No threats passed at the interview between the Sultan and Lord Salisbury.

Although Lord Salisbury has visited the Sultan to press the proposals of the conference upon him, the prevalent opinion in Constantinople seems to be that the Porte will not accept the proposals.

The *Times*, in a leader discussing the proposals, says the agreement between Russia and England denotes that even should there be changes of detail, the main lines will remain fixed.

A War Speech.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that Gen. Nikilin, at a review held on taking command of the Servian army said: "In a week's time you will have an opportunity to prove your courage before the enemy."

Russians Crossing the Danube.

A Vienna special reports that on Tuesday 500 Russians, mostly armed cavalry, crossed the Danube from Thernezeverin.

The New Turkish Constitution.

A dispatch from Moscow says the *Gazette* declares the new Turkish constitution a mere mockery of the powers. The only way of improving the condition of Christians in Turkey is efficacious occupation and the granting to Christians of the right to carry arms, or depriving the Musulmans of that right.

The Servian Cabinet.

LONDON, December 29.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says Ristic's Cabinet remains unchanged. M. Marinovitch having refused to form a government except in order to conclude peace, and Count Andrassy having promised not to insist on the dismissal of the present ministry.

The Roumanian agent at Belgrade has made certain demands on the Servian Government for satisfaction because the Servian garrison of Gladova fired on some Roumanian troops.

From Bucharest a report comes of a hard frost. It is feared the Danube will freeze and give the Russians a chance to march over on the ice.

The Russian Army Suffering.

The *Standard's* [correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Russian army is in a very bad condition. The troops are decimated by marsh fever and typhus.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch confirms the report that a good deal of epidemic disease exists in camp and barrack. The cold has reached thirty degrees in Southern Russia. It is almost impossible to move troops in such a temperature.

FRANCE.

Debate on the Budget.

VERSAILLES, December 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the budget, Gambetta exhorted the Chamber not to surrender its power over the budget. He urged that the Senate had no right to reinsert items rejected by the Deputies. He declared it might be easy now to struggle the right of the Deputies to initiate financial proposals, but the act would be regretted when too late.

Simon replied that the Constitution was perfectly clear. It made no difference as to the power of the respective Houses over financial laws, except that such laws must be voted by the Deputies first. He said if the conflict between the Chambers continued it must be solved by dissolution, of which it was impossible to tell the consequences. It would be preferable to take a fresh vote on the contested items of the budget. The country wished to see peace between the public powers, and to enjoy the benefits of the republic which it had so long ardently desired. To again submit the republic to a vote would justify the reproach that the republic was instable. If the republic was united it could brave all attacks.

Gambetta answered that the acknowledgment of the Senate's right to reinsert grants which had been disallowed by the Deputies would inevitably lead to future conflicts. He declared that he did not fear dissolution. The country would soon choose between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. If the constitution was obscure concerning the respective powers of the Chambers, a Congress of the Senators and Deputies should settle its meaning.

The chamber resolved to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the budget, and adopted by a vote of 359 to 137, in spite of the opposition of Gambetta, proposals for paying a certain sum of money to soldiers at the commencement of a campaign. The increased grant for military chaplains, which was supported by M. Simon, was also passed. The grant for the payment of the expenses of Generals when on service was rejected, although it was supported by Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War. The increased grant for working clergy and for clerical scholarships was rejected by a large majority, the ministers not participating in the debate on that question.

Midnight.—The deputies, by a vote of 309 to 184, passed the naval estimates, insisting on a reduction of the grant for chaplains. The whole budget of expenditures was finally adopted by a vote of 412 to 30 In consequence of these votes the conflict between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies is considered terminated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, December 28.—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company furnishes the following:

The steamer Goethe has been wrecked on Labas Island, off Maldonada, Uruguay. A dispatch from Montevideo to Reuter's Telegraph Company says all the Goethe's passengers and crew were saved.

A dispatch received here announces that the Hamburg steamer Franconia has grounded at Collmer, on the Elbe, and is in a bad position in the ice. Assistance has been sent.

LONDON, December 29.—A telegram from Hamburg reports that the steamer Francomb, before reported aground, arrived this afternoon and anchored off Brunshausen.

TURKEY.

The Plague at Bagdad.

LONDON, December 29.—The *Lancet* has news from Constantinople that the plague has reappeared in Bagdad.

ITALY.

Papal Nuncio at Madrid.

ROME, December 28.—Monsignor Cattani has been appointed Papal Nuncio at Madrid.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, December 28, 1876.

River 4 feet 11 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 20 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, December 28, 1876.

River frozen over. Weather cloudy and moderating.

CINCINNATI, December 28, 1876.

The river is unchanged. Weather cloudy and moderating.

LOUISVILLE, December 28, 1876.

Weather cold and snowing. River about the same.

CAIRO, December 28, 1876.

River matters unchanged. The river is 1 foot 2 inches on the gauge, and falling. Snow continues; mercury 22. Capt R. W. Dugan, of the steamer Eckert, was married to Mrs. Kay Kendell here today.

EVANSVILLE, December 28, 1876.

Snowed lightly all day; mercury 28 to 31. The river is 5 9-10 feet, and rising. Light ice running. No boats in, except Pottsville and Henderson packets. No business.

MEMPHIS, December 28, 1876.

The river fell one inch. Thermometer 28. Snowed all day. No arrivals or departures.

LITTLE ROCK, December 28, 1876.

River 1 8-10 feet and falling. Snow storm prevailed.

VICKSBURG, December 28, 1876.

Weather cold and cloudy; rain to-day. River stationary. No boats up or down.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. Weather cool, raining.

Defaulters in New York.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Otis D. Swan, broker, and late Secretary of the Bank for Savings, is reported as absconding defaulter. The amount is variously stated from $45,000 upwards indefinitely. $40,000 was trust funds belonging to his father's estate, and $5,000 belonging to the Union Leage Club, of which Swan was treasurer of the building committee. He has been missing since Friday last.

Coles Morris, a prominent lawyer, has been missing for some days, and Wall street yesterday reported him also as a defaulter in trust funds to a large amount belonging to Holland's estate in West Chester county. Both these gentlemen are connected with wealthy and long established families.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Oregon Electoral Investigation.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will commence the investigation into the Oregon electoral case to-day. Watts, Odell and Cartwright, the Republican electors, and Hon. Stephen Chadwick, Secretary of State of Oregon, the witnesses subpoenaed to appear here, have arrived.

Freedmen's Savings Bank.

The bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Douglass authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedmen's Savings Bank building in this city for Government uses, at a sum not exceeding $300,000. He also introduced a bill authorizing the commissioners now liquidating the affairs of that institution to buy in its own real estate when the price offered for it at public sale shall be deemed too low. Douglass is Chairman of the House select committee on Freedmen's Bank.

Orton's Refusal.

Speaker Randall, Judge Knott and Gen. Hunton held a long consultation yesterday in regard to the obstacles interposed by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the production of the telegrams called for by the Louisiana Committee. It is understood they are unanimously in favor of exerting the full powers of the House to compel compliance with its subpœnas. The issue will not probably be presented to the House until Superintendent Barnes arrives from New Orleans and is brought before the bar to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Resigned.

Judge Duell, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Arrived—The steamships Greece, from London, Alsatia, from Glasgow, and Russia, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—The steamship Spain, from New York, has arrived.

HALIFAX, December 28.—Arrived—The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, December 28.—Arrived—The steamer Wisconsin, from New York.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Arrived—The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.

The Success Attending the Institution the Past Year.

The Young Women's Boarding Home, located at No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny, is an institution that is well known to the benevolent in our community. The annual report of the Secretary, Mrs. Jennie H. Gillespie, says: We close the year happily and harmoniously, and look hopefully to the future, with firm reliance on the Master, "whose we are and whom we serve," to make our institution more useful and successful, and to place it on a permanent and self-sustaining basis, and make it really what its name indicates, a "Home" in the fullest sense of the word. In order to insure a more equal division of labor, bring all the managers into personal contact with the boarders, and more thoroughly systematize our work, our plan of work has been considerably modified; in lieu of monthly visiting committees having charge of all matters pertaining to the Home during the month, the following regular committees have been appointed, viz.: Executive Committee, consisting of officers and chairmen of all regular committees; Reception Committee, to whom all applicants for boarding are referred; House Committee, to visit the Home each week to oversee and advise the Matron as to its proper management; Purchasing Committee, to furnish supplies; Repairs and Furnishing Committee, to see to all needful changes in repairing and furnishing, under whose supervision numerous repairs have been effected; Devotional Committee, to have charge of all religious work, who report interesting and profitable prayer-meetings held during the fall and winter months, conducted by different ministers and members of the Y. M. C. A; Employment Committee, to assist in securing employment for boarders who may be out of work; Entertainment Committee, to arrange for occasional entertainments which may be the means of bringing inmates and managers into closer acquaintance and sympathy; an Advisory Committee of business men to advise in all important pecuniary affairs. Number of boarders November 8, 1875, 13; number of boarders November 6, 1876, 27; average number per week, 14; number of boarders entered, 160; number of boarders left, 133.

Our thanks are due the S. C. Foster Serenaders, who gave a concert for the benefit of the Home which netted the handsome sum of $342.82, also to the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company for their supply of ice during the season, to Singer, Nimick & Co. for their donation of a stove for the sitting room, to Mr. Layng for kindly donating a car load of coal, and to Mr. Graff for a stove, and to all other generous donors of supplies and money; also to the attending physician, Dr. Willard, for his kindness to the sick during the year. The following are the names of the officers and managers for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs S. T. Lowrie,
Vice President—Mrs. L. H. Eaton,
Secretary—Mrs. T. J. Gillespie,
Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Claney.
Managers—Mrs. Brown, Miss Bryan, Mrs. Sellers, Mrs. Scaife, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Mullins, Miss Arbuckle, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Reamer, Miss Cleppell, Mrs. King, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Ewing.
Reception Committee—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Lourie, and Mrs. Claney.

Regular meetings are held at the Home, 33 Anderson street, Allegheny, on the first Thursday of each month, at two o'clock, P. M.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Claney, shows the following balance sheet:

Dr.—November 4th, 1875, balance, $271.83; to cash from boarders, $1,861.66; contingent fund, $127.50; supper, 1875, $1; sale of articles from fair, $2.15; use of silverware, $1; washing for boarders, $1.80. Donations—Mr. James Collard, $15; Mrs. R. S. Hays, $5; Mrs. J. S. Slagle, $5; Mrs. H.C. Dickinson, $5; Miss Ann Thaw, $5; S. C. Foster Serenaders concert, $342.82; fines $1.40; interest, $16.15; supper, 1876, $173.16; total, $2,852.47.

Cr.—Paid Purchasing Committee, $1,105.67; paid current expenses, $225.57; paid coal bill 1875, $75.50; paid coal bill 1875, $56.42; paid coal bill 1876, $40.09; paid furnishing and repairs, $462.96; paid matron, $300; paid wages, $313.50; paid gas, $56.40; paid city taxes, $34.68; paid U. S. Revenue stamps, $1; paid printing, $2; paid insurance, $50; Contingent Fund, $27.50; total, $2,761.29. Nov. 4, 1876, balance, $91.18; Contingent Fund at interest, $326.40.

BOUND FOR A YEAR.

A Counting Room Convention—How Three Merchants Came to Sign the Pledge.

Three prominent and wealthy Liberty street merchants were sitting the other day in the counting room of a large wholesale establishment on that prominent thoroughfare, smoking fragrant Havanas and discussing the temperance reform that Murphy has inaugurated, when one of them startled the others, perhaps almost shocked them, by proposing that they imitate the example that had been so numerously set them and sign the pledge too. The idea was at first received with a sort of hilarity that indicated unbelief in the seriousness of the proposer, but when he said that he was in earnest, the others brought their practical business minds to a contemplation of it in the same light. Not one of them had the courage, apparently, to attend one of Murphy's meetings, and publicly affix their signatures to a promise to forever abstain from the use of spirituous liquids—at least they declined to pursue such a course. After some further friendly and animated debate upon the subject they finally agreed to sign a pledge of their own preparation to refrain from drinking for one year, all three further guaranteeing upon their honor as gentlemen that the first to break the pledge should inform the others and pay each of them $25. The paper was drawn up and all of them signed it in the presence of witnesses. The signers all possess large wealth and fine social attainments. It is to be hoped that at the end of the year they will renew their agreement. Thus is the influence of Murphy being exerted and producing good fruit among those who do not attend his meetings and do not hear his eloquent appeals.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Louis Cohen to Philip Reimenschneider, June 20, 1876; lot in Twentieth ward, city.....$775
George Crawford to Wright, December 11, 1876; tract of land in Franklin township.....$1,800
John Giunt to Mary J. Brawdy, June 21, 1876; half of a lot in Wilkins township.....$250
George Smith to F. Gwinner, July 17, 1869; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$1,250
James M. Rowan to George Shade, November 26, 1876; lot in Twenty-first ward, city.....$300
Improvement Trust Co. to Mrs. Hannah O'Conner, December 6, 1876; lot in Montrose.....$800
Thos. D. Chantler to W. T. Dunn, November 25, 1876; lot in Sixth ward, city.....$8,900
Edgar Smith to Thos. Seymour, January 18, 1876; 6 lots in Chartiers township.....$225
D. Ayers to Allie E. Keser, November 8, 1876; lot in Twenty-first ward, city.....$750
M. Domenec to John Tudgy, in trust, December 23, 1876; lot in Seventeenth ward, city.....$1
Thos. A. Mellon to Wm. Newport, June 27, 1876; 3 lots in Homewood.....$1,700

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....The Reform School at Morganza will be formally opened next week.

....Pittsburgh Hiland avenue bonds, bearing 7 per cent., sold in Philadelphia Tuesday at 110½.

....Alderman King yesterday held Pat Scanlon in $500 bail to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

....The Water Committee of Councils will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to close up the business of the month and year.

....Louis Zimmerman and Miss Jennie Jones, both of Youngstown, Ohio, were yesterday joined in matrimony by Alderman Milliken.

....The Allegheny Poor Board, Secretary McGonnigle and a number of the city fathers repaired to the City Home for a square meal yesterday.

....James Bacon *alias* Alfred Bolen, for the larceny, on Christmas, of a coat from A. McWilliams, was yesterday, by the Mayor, sent to jail to await trial.

....Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday received instructions to notify the proprietors of all lady waiter saloons that the ordinance is now a law, and will be rigidly enforced.

....The new Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Butler streets, is now being frescoed in a handsome manner. It will be dedicated with imposing ceremony early in January.

....A depositor in the Nation Trust Company, who compromised with them at fifty per cent., is getting exceeding wroth because Grier won't speak his piece. Others are in a like condition.

....A street car on the Penn avenue line, yesterday forenoon ran into one of the Citizens' line, at the Ninth street crossing, and the latter was knocked off the track and the passengers well stirred up, physically and mentally.

....The receipts of the citizen's relief fund for the benefit of the flag mill sufferers amount to $9,574.04. This is exclusive of several other funds that have been raised by manufacturers and entertainments, and distributed by their committees.

....Charles Tait, a telegraph operator residing at No. 84 Diamond street, Allegheny, who has been suffering from one corer in one of his legs, had the limb amputated on Tuesday. Drs. McClelland, Willard, McCann and others performed the operation.

....The Jewish young ladies and gentlemen of this and Allegheny City have organized a musical society to be known as "The Musical Social." The following officer have been elected: Ike Hirsh, President; Miss Nettie Myers, Secretary; A. Bierman, Director.

....Wm. Smith, an individual who is believed to be one of those pests, a larcenist of lead pipes from unoccupied houses, was yesterday caught in the act of stripping a house on Centre avenue. He had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy and was committed for trial.

....A richly dressed lady in the store of F. H. Eaton & Co., on Fifth avenue, a day or two ago, was detected hiding something in her bosom. She was watched, and before she left was compelled to turn over a lot of silk scarfs and other light valuables. She was not prosecuted.

....Charles Robinson, of Allegheny City, met with a serious accident while skating on the Lake in the Allegheny Park yesterday. He fell on the ice and a boy who was following him stepped on the third finger of his left hand, cutting it off as clean as though it had been done with a cleaver.

....Yesterday was Holy Innocents' Day in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. It is observed in commemoration of the slaying, by King Herod's orders, all the children under two years of age, in Bethlehem, for the purpose of destroying the child Christ. Special services were held in all the parishes of the different churches.

....At the meeting of the ministers and officers of the Disciples Church of Western Pennsylvania, now in session at Hazelwood, a plan was presented yesterday for organizing the churches for co-operative work, which, if adopted, will abrogate one of the distinctive features of that body. It contemplates retaining the independency of the several congregations, but refers all questions of importance for adjudication and advice to a body in which all the churches or congregations are represented.

....The newsboys and bootblacks will receive their annual dinner as usual on New Year's Day, at Otto Reiff's. Mr. John W. Pittock has for the past seventeen years fed the gammin on New Year's Day, giving them a good, substantial meal, the only one that many of them receive during the year. Neat invitations, designed by Mr. Fred Foster, have been issued to members of the press and a few others, all of which will be accepted, as tickets to "Pittock's New Year's Dinner" are always at a premium.

....Superintendent Atkinson, of the water works, yesterday received a letter from the Rochester water works asking him if he could explain what is the matter with the water, it having a "fishy" taste. They also wanted to know if any unpleasant odors were noticeable in the water here, and other facts. Mr. Atkinson says that the cause of the more than usually oily taste and smell of the city water now, is the fact that the reservoirs have been frozen over for some time. When they are not frozen the oil is skimmed off every day, but now it cannot rise and passes into the mains.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DAVID HUNT was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Vance, of West Elizabeth, on a charge of assault and battery. The committment is defective in not giving the name of the prosecutor or stating the amount of bail required.

TEMPERANCE.

Last Night's Meetings—Arrangements for New Year's Eve.

The Fifth avenue Methodist church was again crowded beyond its standing room capacity last evening. Hundreds who came failed to obtain a foothold within. Chancellor Wood, of the University of Western Pennsylvania, and the father of the Young Men's Temperance Association, addressed the audience previous to Mr. Murphy's arrival. The Chancellor briefly enumerated the new cares devolving upon the Association on account of the present revival,—such as, care of the destitute, transportation of impecunious men to their homes, and other cases where pecuniary aid was required. He extended hopes of the Association being shortly able to provide itself with a home, and mentioned the fact that the refusal of acceptable rooms had been offered. The Association is without means, having already applied to private individual resources to supply means for several of the expensive phases of the present unprecedented movement. The Chancellor extended a hope and trust that moneys would be forthcoming though no specified plans for raising means are as yet perfected. He finished speaking with an eloquent appeal for a charity of opinion and justice of judgment in any invidious comparison that some were prone to make between this giant success and the many temperance movements that have preceded it.

After Mr. Murphy's arrival, Col. Realf orated, signed the pledge and joined the "gang." He was followed by Peter Coney, Mr. Ray, Mr. Hunter and others. There was a great crowd at the "signing" at the close of the meeting. Over 300 new pledges were taken to-day.

At Library Hall, next Sunday night, there will be a grand "Watch Night" meeting. Mr. Swartzwelder, Col. Realf, Wm. Hill and John Timmony will speak. The tickets of admission are sold at the low price of twenty-five cents, and may be obtained at the following places: R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street; Hale's music store, Smithfield street near Fifth avenue; Messrs. McClarren & McKennan, both stores, Market street and Fifth avenue, and will also be sold by W. H. Shannon, Capt. Barbour and others. There will, no doubt, be a tremendous crowd present.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, at Temperanceville, last evening, which was largely attended. The meeting was conducted the same as Mr. Murphy's are conducted, and was eminently successful in enlisting recruits for the "Brigade." Messrs. McMasters, E. H. Dunbar, William Coates, Mr. Wilson, a tramp, Mr. Bryant and others addressed the meeting. Over one hundred signed the pledge.

AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

The temperance epidemic has taken a strong hold on the people of Lawrenceville, as was evidenced by the attendance and interest manifested at the meeting at the Butler street M. E. church last evening. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Swartzwelder and Mr. Hetherington. During the evening over one hundred and thirty signed the pledge. Another meeting will be held there this evening.

The Precise Place

To get cheap and fashionable head gear is at the hat, cap and fur house of Thos. I. Barnes, No. 117 Wood street. The ladies are hereby notified that furs can be bought cheaper at 117 Wood street than at any other house in the city.

Winter Wear.

Beaver cloth, basket cloth; cashmeres, tweeds and jeans, very cheap. Red and gray twilled flannel, country barred flannels, and country blankets at lowest cash prices, at H. J. Lynch's, Nos. 94 and 96 Market street.

PERSONAL.

***T. H. Rabe, Esq., of this city, was married yesterday to Miss Sullivan, of Butler, Pa.

***W. M. Cramp, retiring W. M. of Lodge 45 A. Y. M., was presented with a handsome Past Master's jewel by the Lodge night before last.

***David Bruce, Esq., made one of the best speeches on Wednesday evening, at Murphy's meeting, that has been made since he opened here.

***Wm. Day, of Beltzhoover borough, was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery yesterday. He was a member of the City Councils for fifteen years.

***Prof. J. H. Garratt, leader of the Chatham street choir, obtained a gold medal and $80 in money, offered as a prize for the best renderation of Handel's "And the Glory of the Lord" at the Esteddfod on Christmas day, at Ashland Hall.

—The young Duke de Galliera, son of the nobleman of that name who recently died enormously rich, has determined to reject the inheritance which legally devolves upon him from his father. He has long been devotedly attached to the noble cause of education, which he promotes in a nowise abstract or sentimental, but most practical manner. He has engaged himself as a *repetiteur*, or what we call a "coach," and toils manfully at his duties for the modest recompense of 15 francs a day. With this occupation, moreover, and with this income he expresses his firm intention to remain satisfied.

—When the sculptor Gibson was executing his bust of Queen Victoria he asked Her Majesty what she thought of the tiara he had placed upon her head. She answered that it was "very nice." When John Sherman returned from Louisiana and asked the President what he thought of John's work down there, His Excellency cordially answered, "Bully." Now, when we compare the cheerless commonplace of such a phrase as "very nice" with the electric vigor and youthful grace of such an ejaculation as "bully

DAILY GAZETTE

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 64½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107.

IT IS reported from Constantinople that the Sultan declares that his personal safety would prevent his accepting the proposal of the Powers as presented by Lord SALISBURY.

THERE is a rumor that CHARLES A. DANA has left the country, to escape a criminal libel suit instituted against him by Boss SHEPHERD, of Washington. If it shall prove true, the renowned Boss will have done the country a good turn.

CRONIN is unloaded at last. After many tribulations, he has given them over to President FERRY. He had them safely locked up in a hotel safe for a day or two, but finally yielded to his fears, and placed them safely in their proper place,—provided they had such a place.

IT IS understood that there will be a caucus of the Western Pennsylvania members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, probably to-morrow, to determine what course they will pursue relative to the Speakership. They will thus consolidate their strength in behalf of a Western man, if they can elect him, and, at all events, against Mr. HUHN, of Philadelphia. If a Western man cannot be elected, Mr. MEYER will probably be the coming man.

THE fierce debate in the House on Wednesday had the effect of causing a short session of that body yesterday. The chief occupation of Congress, just now, seems to be to kill time until its investigating committees complete their work. This may be delayed or hurried as the spirit may operate. Just now the investigating committees seem likely to have a fair grapple with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which still refuses to turn over its dispatches.

THE expatriated General MEJIA, of Mexico, expresses doubt as to the capture of LERDO, and the shooting of ESCOBEDO, but thinks they reached the coast in safety. It is evident, at all events, that LERDO is out of the way as a *de facto* President, and the contest for authority is now between DIAZ and IGLESIAS, with the odds in favor of the former. Both have considerable forces, and IGLESIAS occupies the strongly fortified city of Queretaro, where MAXMILIAN made his last defense.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. SHIRAS came before Select Council and distinctly assured that body that the payments due the city shall be made good. He explained a difficulty that exists, and which he requested the aid of the city to remove. There was about $150,000 available for all creditors,—of which there are private claims aggregating about $65,000. He suggested that these be first paid, leaving about $85,000 for the city, with its securities entirely unimpaired. He further proposed that the amplest security should be given to pay the balance due the city in six months. With the details of this we do not need to deal at present. We take the open and positive assurance of Mr. SHIRAS to indicate that his honor is pledged that the city shall honestly receive all that has been agreed upon from the Nation Trust Company, and we rest the matter there. He is a man of honor, and we look to him to see that the city receives its due, whatever the terms that may be arranged.

SENATOR BAYARD should certainly be good authority with Democrats. He has given considerable attention to the electoral vote, and as a result, has submitted a paper to the Senate embracing the following points: First. That in counting the electoral vote the Senate may require the House to come to the Senate chamber. The ceremony has taken place in the Hall of Representatives for many years, because the old Senate chamber was too small for the increased number of members. Second. That the President of the Senate for the first thirty years opened the certificates and announced the result, without any question as to his authority. The chief objections made during the last few years to receiving the votes of States have been on the ground of informality, or on account of disputes between rival State Governments. But as no return was ever rejected from any State on account of alleged frauds at election, or in the action of State Returning Boards, Congress can find no authority for questioning the properly-certified returns of any State. After all the discussion, therefore, on the subject, the plain teaching of the Constitution must prevail in investing the President of the Senate with the power of opening and counting the returns. This is Republican doctrine, ratified by one of the leading Democratic Senators.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The minor features of the situation in Europe change with kaleidoscopic frequency, leaving the main issue all the while in perplexing doubt. At one time Russia is the cause of difficulty,—at another Turkey. New England assumes a rigid and almost threatening attitude, and then Austria makes warlike preparations. In the midst of it all, the belief prevails that war is inevitable, and that it will result in greatly crippling Turkey. With all these changes, constantly recurring, the most that can be done is to give an occasional reference to the latest phase of the situation. At the present, the chances of England becoming embroiled in the war, should it occur, are very small. The known, but only partially expressed hostility of the English people to the Government taking part in a war, where, if it acts at all, it must be in a false position, has at last made its impression on the Ministry. In place of conciliating, strong language has been used to the Sultan, and he has been given to know that if he persists in his refusal to make concessions, and particularly if he fails to agree to the demands of the Powers, he will be left to take care of himself, so far as England is concerned. Thus the drift, on the part of England, is to keep out of the conflict, except in so far as her immediate interests are concerned. On the other hand, Austria has taken several steps that look suspiciously like her becoming deeply interested, if not actively engaged in the conflict. She apparently does not prefer to have Russia as a neighbor along her frontier, any farther than cannot be avoided. The trouble, too, that will be developed among her Slav population, should the result in an effort to unify the Slav people, serves to keep her restive and dissatisfied. The war is naturally, though unintentionally, a threat against Austria, and she so regards it. Hence she is making preparations, which, while probably intended to be defensive, operate to encourage Turkey, and thus to strengthen her purpose to resist the demands made upon her.

Up to the present nothing has assumed a sufficiently definite form for it to be at all certain that anything can be agreed on. The Turks show the old, proud spirit of their ancestors and still adhere to a system of diplomacy that will no longer satisfy Europe. A list of reforms has been proclaimed, which, if any trust could be reposed in her promises, would be all that could possibly be asked. It goes far beyond the demands made; and yet no one has the slightest faith in it. It is equivalent to a new constitution, and would revolutionize the Turkish system of government were it honestly given effect. Because it promises so much it is distrusted altogether. Hence it is evident that the Sultan and his Ministers believe that the old system of making promises, which they never intend to perform, will be accepted; but the day for this has passed. Tangible guarantees will now be required, and these the Turk will probably refuse. Hence the outlook favors war, as Russia, while not fully prepared as yet, is no doubt determined on war.

FAIR PRIMARIES.

The Republican party is about to enter on a canvass for city officials,—involving the election of Mayor, Treasurer and Controller,—practically the entire administrative officials of the city. We would fail in our duty to the party did we not plainly say, that some attention must be paid to the fitness of the ticket selected, if we wish to be at all certain of success. A ticket badly made up, representing questionable combinations, or bad elements, will be sure to be brought face to face, not with a Democratic but a Citizens' ticket. A straight-out Democratic ticket can be beaten in this city, unless possessed of rare merit, — something that cannot be developed under the existing Democratic leaders in this city. We have little faith in some of the parties talked of in connection with the citizens' movement; but we assume that if such an enterprise shall be thought feasible, the corrupt and office-seeking element will be swept aside, and good men put up. It is, therefore, important that the Republican party shall pursue a careful and wise course in selecting its candidates. We hold that as to the candidates themselves, it is the right of any citizen who may desire to do so, to become a candidate for office, and to have a fair and proper chance to make the nomination. We have scrupulously refrained, in the columns of the GAZETTE, from giving undue bias in any direction, reserving our efforts in behalf of the election of a good ticket, if it shall be selected. As a rule, the advocacy of a special candidate, in a paper, means "business." We say these things that we may speak the more freely on another point.

There have been, and are rumors in circulation that the primaries will not be fairly conducted, and that the old dodge of counting in and counting out delegates, will be repeated. We may frankly say, that owing to the number of candidates, and the alertness of the several interested parties, that this will be more difficult than usual; yet for the well being of the party, it should not be attempted at all. The candidates for city offices should represent the fairly expressed choice of the Republican party; and when thus selected should receive the united support of our people. In order that entire confidence may be established in the fairness of the primaries, we suggest that the City Executive Committee, when it meets, shall adopt a resolution that the election boards shall be sworn to properly conduct the election and make a fair count of the returns. We know that this will not be mandatory, and probably in most precincts would not be needed; yet it will give satisfaction, and prevent any after bad feeling. We believe, if this precaution is cheerfully taken, so that there shall be no reason for the slightest ill-feeling, there will be no difficulty of making acceptable nominations for the offices to be filled, nor of electing the ticket when it shall be made. Let us have fair, open, candid primaries, and all else will be right.

LIGHT DAWNING.

We begin, at last, to get the exact probabilities of the Florida struggle, and our presumption now is that the Democrats will gain nothing by it. The operations of the last two days have served to illustrate the quality of character possessed by the Democratic Attorney General of that State. Where the Republicans refused at first to make a recount, he resolved himself into a Canvassing Board, and counted both TILDEN and DREW in, but when the entire Board assembled in the afternoon, he joined in the count which gave HAYES some 300 majority; but which let DREW in by less than 200 majority. Thus this versatile genius is on several sides of the fence, with small reputation for honesty left. But the outcome is anything but flattering to the Democracy. It proves that they were really playing after the TILDEN count and utterly failed in that,—the election of the HAYES electors being again confirmed. Their disappointment will not be lessened when they realize that the protest accompanying the second canvass that the first canvass is the proper and correct one, will put the court in an embarrassed position. It is equivalent to declaring to the court that the figures show thus and so, but those figures are false and unreliable. For a court, without inquiring farther into the matter, to attempt to pronounce them just and right, would be to perpetrate an outrage of the grossest character. In any event, Governor STEARNS has the certificate of his election, and he will not probably yield up the office without a struggle. Such being the situation, not only do the Democrats absolutely lose Florida, so far as the Presidential vote is concerned, but they stand a very small chance of securing the State Government. As to the Presidency, this double canvass puts Florida out of the list of doubtful States.

This result, as we see it, leaves absolutely no hope to the Democracy, so far as TILDEN is concerned. The count in South Carolina gave the State to HAYES on the face of the returns. This has not been disputed, and cannot be doubted. Oregon is undeniably Republican. The trick of GROVER can avail the Democracy nothing, as it is in violation of the rule adopted by both parties alike in other States. As a precedent to get behind the returns in other States, it will avail them little. The list will lead to the call of Louisiana, now the only State they can pretend to challenge, before Oregon is called. It must be disposed of, therefore,—Oregon coming among the last in the call. It is not probable, therefore, that it will be allowed to influence action with regard to any other State. The developments relative to Louisiana will so completely sustain the action of the Returning Board, that we apprehend only a factious and technical opposition to it. This is the most that can be done, and will be unavailing, in any event. The revelations of violence and wrong doing have been so convincing, as to all the bulldozed States, that the Democracy are really convinced, at this time, that their hopes are gone. HAYES will not only be inaugurated at the proper time, but we are now fully convinced that it will be with the hearty concurrence of the entire people.

SCOVEL, of New Jersey, is a character. Years ago he shot into political life, as Senator for Camden county, something like a rocket, and came down very much like a stick. That is, to use a common expression, he "played out." There was no limit to his ambition, and finding one day that he held the organization of the Senate in his hands, he concluded to go for SCOVEL, and preparing two speeches, one in the event of his going with the Democrats, and the other if he remained with the Republicans, he proceeded to make terms, by offering to act with either party that would make him Speaker. The Republicans made a virtue of necessity, and elected him. That little enterprise finished his political career, and he at once struck a lofty attitude and lived for the good and glory of his country alone. Naturally, he was full of reform, during the recent campaign, and wished TILDEN elected as the representative of the true reformatory idea. That little enterprise having failed, he has been hinting at blood, unless the reformer TILDEN is inaugurated; and thus he has come before the public as a patriot once more,—a BRUTUS, in fact (not a brute), ready to strike for his country's deliverance. But just as the country was preparing to be excited over his fulminations, he came out in a card, declaring he was for peace. We are glad to hear it. Now we can calmly sleep, as HAYES will surely be inaugurated.

HE WAS CROWDED TO DEATH.

An Idyl of the Far West—The Onward March of Civilization.

He was a middle-aged man when in 1888 he settled near where Portland, Oregon, now is. He had tried civilization and was wearied with it. He had sold his little property in the East, and with a few horses, cows and dogs had threaded the dangerous way from the Missouri river to Oregon, and there, under the shadow of the Cascades, and beside the beautiful Willamette, paused at last and said to himself: "I shall have no more trouble; I can stay here with my dogs, my rifle and my own soul for company, and none will molest me." For a while he was entirely happy, but at length one stranger after another made his appearance, and one morning the man who had journeyed so far to be alone, woke up to find that a town was being laid out near his cabin. He called his dogs, and remembering a beautiful spot that he passed over on his journey West, he retraced his steps, threaded the mighty canyon of the Columbia, and built another cabin where the Dalles now is. Here he felt secure. The disturbers who broke up his home on the Willamette had reached him from the sea. He said now to himself: "It will be years and years before they find me here." For a good many years he enjoyed his dream. Game was plenty, the scenery was glorious, the soil was rich, and the man, now grown old, was happy. But one morning as he sat in his hut a strange noise broke the stillness, and, going to the door, lo! in the great river a steamboat was puffing against the current, and in a few days another town was in course of construction around him. Again he moved, and this time did not pause until he reached the Umpqua country. This was an utter wilderness, and he told his dogs that at last they were safe. He built another cabin and settled down for life. For a year or two he was undisturbed, but one day some strange men, with strange instruments, crossed his ground, stopping every few rods looking through their instruments and taking notes. It disturbed the old man a little, but at last he said they were but Government surveyors—he should see them no more for years. But before many weeks a gang of workmen came right across his favorite field; they threw up an evenly-graded road, and within a fortnight a locomotive came screaming by. Then the old man gave up. His dogs, too, seemed to understand that there was no more use in trying. One after the other died; the game was driven away, and one morning as the cabin door of the old man was pushed open he was found dead, and on the smoky wall, written with charcoal, was found this sentence: "They crowded me to death." This coast is full of these men. They tried at first the fiery competitions of business and failed, and then, turning to nature as their only friend, tried to hide from mankind. We presume that all new lands are full of such histories of gentle, kindly lives, which, wearying of and chafing at the attritions of civilized life, at last stole away, to live alone for a little while and then to go to sleep.

SALEM, OHIO.

Notes of Various Matters of Interest.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 28, 1876.

We are enjoying the holidays. For ten days or more we have had fine sleighing. It has been well improved. Sleigh bells jingle day and night.

Christmas was a delightful day. All the churches made good use of it. Only of the Methodist, however, are we prepared to write.

On Saturday the church was very handsomely decorated. Sabbath morning the pastor preached a Christmas sermon to a large congregation. In the evening there was a sort of concert service, in which the audience took a prominent part. It consisted of responsive Scripture readings, singing, chanting, prayers, &c. It was interesting and profitable.

On Christmas morning at six o'clock there was a prayer meeting in the church of much spiritual profit. In the evening a crowded house witnessed the festivities of the Sunday school. It was a grand time. After various exercises, the principal of which was the reading, by the pastor's wife, of "Annie and Willie's Prayer," Santa Claus and Mrs. Santa Claus came down out of the belfrey, and, to the infinite amusement and pleasure of the little ones, distributed among them three hundred boxes of candy. AMICUS.

The Way With Them.

To-day young girls will meet each other and smile, and smile, and be villains still as they strive emulously to blast each others' youthful happiness with glowing descriptions of the presents they received. There is this drawback, as compared with the practice of measuring offerings of marriage; if you say you had such and such a thing presented to you you will inevitably be challenged to show it, and, as the Psalmist says, have either to "put up or shut up." But a clever girl can do this: she can say to her companion, "Maudie, love, you remember that awfully handsome fellow, with the great, liquid, black eyes, full of passionate languor, and the soft, musical, and exquisitely modulated voice, the tone of which——" Of course Maud doesn't remember him,—neither do you, for that matter,—but as she is dying to know what about him, she will say, "O, yes, I remember him perfectly." Then continue, "Well, last Sunday night he came with me from church, and when we were in the parlor he said, 'Lurline, I've brought you a Christmas present,' and he took a little box out of his pocket, and what do you think was in it? "Just guess." Maud replies that she couldn't for the life of her; what was it? "You won't tell a soul?" Maud says she won't. "Well, it was a diamond brooch and earrings to match! The loveliest! The beautifullest! The exquisitest!!! O, if you knew how they sparkled!" "But," says Maud, "where are they? Let me see them?" "O, Maud, you know mother would never have let me accept such a present from a gentleman whom I have only met three or four times, and I explained this and made him take them back. Poor fellow, he was almost heart broken and said he would throw them away if I didn't take them, but at last I convinced him that ma was right and he said he should keep them till we were engaged. And what did you get, Maud, sweetest?" Here Maud will get off her little falsehood, and though she knows that the handsome young man the diamond set are pure myths she will go home and have a good cry.

The Cause of the Family Breeze.

"Homer Cady, can you account for this cold weather?" asked his Honor of the third man.

"I don't know nothing 'bout philosophy," sadly answered the man.

"But can't you tell why it isn't roasting hot instead of freezing cold?"

"I can't tell nothing—nothing 't all."

"Can you tell why you locked the door last night and refused to let your wife into the house?"

"'Cause we had a dispute."

"About what?"

"Well, I said I liked ham gravy on buckwheat cakes, and she said she liked 'lasses, and she wouldn't give up."

"Wouldn't, eh?"

"No, sir. Why, Judge, you know yourself how bad it looks to see an old broken-nosed pitcher sitting around the table or under the stove to warm the 'lasses up. She got mad, and I got mad, and I put her out:

He swore by ham gravy,
She shouldn't come in,
And swearing by 'lasses
She raised a great din.

"I do admit that ham gravy has much to recommend it," slowly said the court, "but the virtues of New Orleans extra must not be overlooked. There may come a day when the people of this country will separate into two great factions, and be respectively known as 'Ham tonians' and 'Lassaites,' but during the interval I shall fine you three dollars."

"All right—I'll pay, but she can't bring none of her sugar-cane essence into my house," replied the prisoner.

ROMANCE OF A BOOT HEEL.

Thrilling Story of an Old Railroader's Perils From "Frogs" in the Track.

An Omaha man found a boot heel sticking in the frog of a railroad switch, and it reminded him of a story:

"I was then a young man, but it isn't likely that I will ever forget it," and he cast a rueful look at the empty leg of his pants. "The story is soon told," he went on, turning the boot heel over in his hand, as if to find inscribed upon it a story similar to his own. "I was walking on the track near St. Joe, in Missouri. It was a terrible dark night in February, and a heavy snow storm was prevailing at the time. The snow and wind beating in my face were almost sufficient to have blinded me in midday. I was walking briskly along, not dreaming of any harm—in fact, I was then returning from a visit to my sweetheart, who had that very evening promised to be my wife—when suddenly I found my foot fastened in the 'frog' where a side track joined the main track, just as this heel was fastened there between these rails. At that moment I heard the shrill whistle of a locomotive, and looking up the track I saw through the blinding snow a light gleaming down upon me. It was an unusual hour for a train, and the idea of meeting one had not occurred to me before, but now the awful truth flashed upon me. I made a desperate effort to wrench my foot from the vice-like grip of the rails, and the horror of my position was increased a hundredfold when I found that my greatest strength was powerless to release me. The light was so closely upon me that its reflection upon the newly-fallen snow blinded me. As a man will in such positions, I thought of a thousand things in an instant; of my aged parents, of the events of my life and of my promised bride; and the thought that I should be torn from her or be maimed for life, was infinitely more horrible than the threatened death. But I'll not trouble you long with this painful narrative. The headlight was blazing like the fires of hell right in my face. It was this leg that was fastened," he said, swinging the stump back and forth—

"Yes, yes," interrupted his companion, with pale cheeks, "you just threw yourself to one side and the engine just severed your leg from your body."

"Not exactly," returned the story teller, smiling blandly upon his victim. "The truth is, sir, I am almost ashamed to say, that the light did not proceed from a locomotive, but from the lantern of a watchman who happened to be coming down the track."

"And the shrill whistle that you heard?"

"That, I presume, came from a sawmill not far away."

"But your leg—how came your to lose that?"

"And many another brave man has lost his," came the answer, with a heavy sigh, accompanied by a far-away look, as if to recall the scenes of a battle field; "I fell under a mowing machine, and had it chopped off."

"Well, all I have to say is," returned the disgusted companion, "I hope the girl went back on you and married an ax-handle maker, or some one else who could make her happy."

"No, she stuck to me," said the romancer sorrowfully. "She stuck to me through good and evil report, and married me one rapturous evening in the merry month of May, and now"—his voice grew husky with emotion—"and now I would give the top of this bald and beetling head if she hadn't.

He turned away to hide his emotion, while his companion was busily engaged in fastening a large pin in the end of a cane and dropping a little in the rear.

Why His Dog Bit Him.

About a week ago we heard one of our leading citizens bragging about his watch-dog. He went on to say that Nero was a splendid watch-dog; that he would never even growl at a child, and at night he would tear anybody to pieces he found about the premises.

"Ain't you afraid," we asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?"

"Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the gallery. Why, I wouldn't take $500 for that dog. He is the most reliable biting dog in San Antonio."

About three days after the foregoing conversation took place, one morning early we met a policeman leading this identical dog out into the suburbs.

"What are you doing with Major Jones' dog?" we wanted to know.

"He gave him to me to take him out and shoot him."

"What for?" we asked, in amazement.

"Because he tackled the Major last night on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places: he will not be down town for a week."

"But I heard the Major say that dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him, no way he could fix it; that he would not take $500 for that animal."

"The dog ain't to blame for it," said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero, "it is the Major's own fault."

"How so?" we inquired.

"Well," responded the policeman slowly, "the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before; but last night for the first time since he has had the dog, the Major came home three hours earlier than usual, and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was very different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle up his legs as much as common, and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bounced him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky, he didn't hear the Major whoop and cuss and fall down in the cellar, as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the Major in fresh places, until the family interfered.

"Come on Nero!" and the sad funeral cortege resumed the line of march for the brush.

The Romance of Claude Burroughs.

One figure among the mourners attracted the attention of all who knew Claude Burroughs. Scarcely more than a week ago this actor, dressed in the height of fashion, might have been seen any pleasant afternoon on Broadway or the avenue in the company of a young lady to whom he was understood to be engaged. She, too, was always attired in the extreme of fashion and in the picturesque dress which it is the privilege and the pleasure of the *elegantes* of the period to array themselves, and look half like some Watteau shepherdess who had stepped from some Dresden bit in which she had been imprisoned, to seek her mate, like another Galathea. Her *tete rousse* was crowned by a coquettish hat, her petite form was clothed in a dress that fitted to perfection, and her dainty boots went tic-a-toc as she walked on by the side of her companion. Who would have recognized in the suffering girl, veiled in crape and bowed down with grief at the solemn service of Sunday, the animated belle, all life and gayety, who was wont to turn all heads as she passed? The watchers who sat all Saturday night beside the coffins of Murdoch and Burroughs as they lay in state in Irving Hall, opened in the wee sma' hours the casket containing all that was left of the latter to place in it some flowers from the tribute of the poor bereaved father. And then some kind soul who knew the romance of the dead actor's life and remembered it, plucked a few violets from a simple cross that bore the words, "Dear Claude," and put the flowers gently with the poor disfigured body.—*Washington Capital.*

The Small Boy's Disgust.

Nothing can exceed the disgust of the boy who, having attended Sunday school three Sundays and invested ten cents in the box, now strikes a balance and finds that against his loss of time and sunken capital he has to array a five cent book, a penny apple, and two cents' worth of broken candy in half a cent's worth of cornucopie. For him the universe is a mighty maze, and all without a plan, and life would have no charms if he did not reflect that the Sunday School Superintendent goes home by a side street near at hand every evening, and wears a shining plug hat that presents a tempting mark for a snow-ball.

Journalists' Riches.

The modern school girl must have queer ideas. In a conversation with a New York reporter, at the hop of Vassar the evening of Commencement Day, one of them queried: "Are you single?" An affirmative answer being given, she then asked thoughtfully: "Do editors ever get rich?" The pencil-heaver again replied in the affirmative, and instanced several leading journalists, and then added: "I leave for New York to-morrow, and it will take me three days to pay my taxes and cut the coupons off my bonds!" "Is it possible?" replied the Miss, "and you so young, too."

Truth Pays.

The other day, when a resident of Cass avenue hired a boy to carry in a ton of coal, he forgot to make a bargain, and, when the job had been completed, he inquired:

"Well, bub, how much do I owe you?"

"Oh, I dunno," replied the boy.

"Can't you name a sum?"

"I could, I s'pose," said the lad; "but mother said if I left it to you I'd get twice what the job was worth."

He received enough to convince him that truth always pays.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

John Hallgate, Victor Pauline and Samuel J. Lenkert, Samuel Hartzell Allen Hallowell and Emanuel Hartzell, partners in the Mahoning Iron Company were discharged from bankruptcy.

Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts. Register's report on petition for payment of rent confirmed absolute.

William Dillworth, Jr., bankrupt. Geo. Reiter authorized to proceed on his mortgage in the State Courts.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING, KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

R. M. Roberts & Co. vs, David Hutchison; new trial granted.

John Glamer vs. Eberhart Herman; new trial refused.

Jacob Kimmell vs. Kenworthy & Goodwin; new trial refused.

Louis Cella vs. Jas. P. Quinn; new trial refused.

Rev. John Teigg was granted leave to mortgage certain property in the Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh wards to the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, to secure the payment of $12,000, in three years.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Estate of Chas. Pickering, deceased, alias, order of sale granted and made returnable January 27th.

George Jackson and Margaret Jackson, minors, George B. Edward appointed guardian.

Frank J. Tener, minor. James Smith appointed guardian.

Sarah Rhodes Hughes, minor. Additional bond given by guardian.

Thos. Keefe. Petition for partition presented and rule to show cause granted.

AUDIT LIST FOR TO DAY.

Estates of James G. Watt, Isaiah Dickey, Philip Melvin, Dr. John E. McGirr, Elizabeth Lepper, Jacob Forst and John Koeher.

Court Brevities.

SAMUEL SCOTT, of Elizabeth, this county, and Jacob Miller, of Meadville, Crawford county, filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy yesterday.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Samuel Gibbons, who was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Thomas Edgar, was argued in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White, by R. W. Gibson, Esq., and the District Attorney for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Marshall and Reardon for the prisoner. The decision of the court was reserved.

BISHOP TUIGG filed an affidavit of defense to the claim of Eugene M. Smith for a balance of $4,280, alleged to be due him as his salary as secretary and collector of the Episcopal Residence. The affidavit sets forth that Smith was not only paid all that was due him, but was overpaid $580, and that he (the Bishop) holds receipts and paid checks to verify this statement. Either Mr. Smith or the Bishop are mistaken in regard to the matter. That's all.

AN action to recover damages was brought in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, by A. M. Watson, Esq., in which the widow and children of James Collins, deceased, were plaintiffs, and the Pennsylvania Company, and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company are defendants. The cause of the action is the killing of James Collins by a shifting engine, at Preeble avenue, Allegheny city, on the Ft. Wayne Road.

A CASE involving the same question raised in the Anderson life insurance policy case, is now pending in the Orphans' Court, before Judge Hawkins, in the settlement of the estate of Mary Watson, deceased. Andrew Watson took out a policy of insurance upon his life for the benefit of his wife, Mary Watson, and his own heirs. She died before him, and he married again, and dying, left children by his second marriage. He made a will making a disposition of his property different from that of the testate laws. The question which now arises is what interest in the life insurance policy belongs to the estate of his first wife. In the case above mentioned it was ruled by Judge Hawkins that the husband, and if he be dead his legal representatives and the children should receive share and share alike, and by a similar ruling in this case the children of the first wife and the husband's legal representatives will receive share and share alike, in which case if there be three children, by the first wife, three-fourths of the amount must be accounted for in the wife's estate and the remaining fourth in the husband's.

Intemperance.

We import from England the following invoice of ammunition for the use of Mr. Murphy in his campaign against our great enemy, *intemperance*, more gigantic than all other national evils, more conducive to widowhood, orphanage, distitution and crime, than even war itself, and ten fold more costly than churches, schools, colleges and universities. Look at the Arch Bishop's figures in another light: £140,000,000 is equal to $700,000,000 in our currency. The population of Great Britain is about 30,000,000, so that the cost of English intemperance is nearly $24 for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Now suppose this $700,000,000 was in silver coin at $15 to the pound avordupois—the aggregate weight would be about 47,000,000 pounds, or 23,500 tons to transport, which by rail would require 206 trains of ten cars in each, and each car carrying eight tons. What a tremendous expense and labor is here incurred and for no possible good, but with a train of evils only, devastation and ruin? With such weapons as these, an apostle of temperance like Mr. Murphy, with zeal, talents, eloquence and Divine grace, many conquests may be expected, notwithstanding the enemy is encamped on every side of him. The Archbishop of York preached recently at Scarborough on behalf of a local temperance society. He said there was in the midst of the English people a vice so enormous in its proportions, so tending to increase, that it was likely to bring the country to ruin. There had been an enormous increase in the sale of intoxicating drinks. The annual expenditure upon drink was no less than £140,000,000. There was no one in that church who had a clear idea of what that meant. It had been remarked that you might lay £30 and more upon every single letter in the Bible before you would exhaust that enormous sum, and the drunkenness of the country was responsible for a greater part of its sin. The magistrate said it was responsible for two-thirds of the crime; the physician said half the diseases, and more, were due to it; and political economomists of other nations were begining to exult over the prostrate condition and the burdens of England.

* * * * * * * * *

Legislation had quite failed to grapple with this intolerable vice. It had grown apparently the more it was legislated. There was an older resource, however, than human legislation—the power of the love of Christ—to bring to bear upon it, and that was the only effectual means left to rid the land of this most fearful evil. The duty of every sober person in that parish was to join this society, and help to create a sound Christian public opinion upon the subject, for the drinking system had broken loose from the Christian opinion of the country, and must be overtaken and controlled by it.

Ladies' Reading Clubs.

We are glad to see that the ladies are again forming reading clubs for the winter. The reading club is an organization that discusses the character of Shakespeare's Portia for fifteen minutes and the best manner of cutting a basque on the bias for an hour and a half, and rarely fails to be of great profit.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insist on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
ASK for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
11-4-d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.
CARPETS.
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

F. G SMOKING TOBACCO. F. G
This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

FRESH, GENERAL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS
AT OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Suitable for Winter.
FLANNELS.
At 12½c, Gray Twilled Flannel, extra heavy.
Very heavy Blue Twilled Flannel at 16c.
Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels at 15 and 16c.
Wool Barred Flannels, extra heavy at 17 and 18½c.
FLANNELS.
At 20, 22 and 25c, special good value in Barred Flannels.
Best and most widely known makes of Country Shirting Flannels and Fine Pressed Flannels, plain and twilled, offered at very low prices.
CASSIMERES.
At 33 and 87½c, a new and live bargain in heavy Wool Cassimeres, slightly damaged, worth really 60c.
CLOTHS, &C.
At 75c, Diagonal Cloths worth $1.00.
Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, Waterproof Cloths, Fine Sacquing Cloths, at the lowest prices.
DRESS GOODS.
A large and very popular line of seasonable Dress Goods, offered at the most popular prices, in all the leading textures and fabrics, from 8c to $1.50 per yard, leading in variety, styles and qualities.
NEW SILKS.
Extra inducements in Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our popular Dress Silk Department is full, complete and attractive, and value unexcelled.

New Winter Goods.
FURS! FURS!
Furs for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the various kinds, in Muffs, Boas and Sets, at lower prices than usual.
SACQUES, &C.
Latest and most fashionable styles of Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps for Ladies, Misses and Children, extra long lengths and handsomely trimmed in latest designs at bargain prices.
NEW SHAWLS.
A beautiful and choice variety of single and square Shawls of all qualities and latest styles.
LADIES' SUITS.
Ladies' Suits, Overdresses and Costumes, ready made and to order in latest Paris styles and trimmings at lowest prices.
UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' and Misses' all-wool Scarlet and White Merino Underwear.
SMALL GARMENTS.
All kinds of Garments for Children and Infants, of which we make a specialty.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes of all kinds and qualities.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing and Overcoats. Suits made to order at much less than usual prices.

New Domestic Goods.
BARGAINS.
At 5c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, choice styles Fast Colored Calicos,
At 8½c, 4-4 good Dark Chintzes.
At 8½ and 10c, good yard wide Cretonnes.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7, 7½ and 8c, extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼ and 7c, good fine Bleached Shirtings.
At 8½ and 10c, Family Shirting Muslins.
At 10c, 4-4 Fruit of the Loom Muslin.
At 8½c, 30-inch extra heavy Bed Ticks.
At 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.00, extra heavy Bed Checks.
At 6¼ and 8½c, heavy Crash for Towels.
At 10c, Twilled Towelings, a good bargain.
At 8½ and 10c, all-linen Bordered Towels.
At 33c up, heavy Loom Table Linens.
At 37½c, fine Bleached Tablings.
At 70c up, special bargain in Madder Tablings.
At 90c per dozen, imported Table Napkins.
At 90c, full size White Quilts.
At $1.10, 11-4 fringed White Quilts.
At $1.12½, heavy Calico Comforts.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Sheetings at low prices.
Irish Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Ginghams, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, &c., at lowest prices.
Calico Comforts of our own make and Eastern and Country Blankets, Colored Blankets, Horse Blankets, &c., at very low prices.
NOTICE.
☞Families and others buying goods by the piece or dozen, supplied at our lowest wholesale prices.

Bargains in Novelties.
NEW RIBBONS.
At 12½c, a line of Twilled Silk Ribbons, No. 30, in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green and Seal Browns, not half price.
NEW MILLINERY.
At 5c, Ladies' Velvet Bonnets.
At 10c, a few Children's Trimmed Hats.
At 12½c, a few Wool Felt Hats.
At 25c, a few good styles of Wool Felt Hats.
A line of Trimmed Hats at about one-half their real value.
FANCY GOODS.
At 12½c, Ladies' Black Silk Scarfs.
At 10c, Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Fur Trimmings of all kinds at a bargain.
At 12½c, a new line of Woolen Fringes, knitted and in all colors, worth 25c.
A full and choice line of Wool and Silk Fringes at low prices.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, Gents' fine Linen Hand

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 29, 1876.

The even current of events in financial and business circles still continues. Business yesterday reflected the usual quiet and dullness inseparable from days following close and generally observed holidays. The changes in values of the staple articles of merchandise and leading articles of breadstuffs and produce were unusually light, prices tending toward firmness. The various markets presented nothing new, nor were there any incidents calling for special mention. The financial situation opened without feature, except the usual dullness so long observable. The banks are doing the usual business at this season, in accommodating their customers with money for the regular annual settlements, and though currency is plenty and in excess of all legitimate wants, the rates are a trifle firmer than they were a week ago, and but little business is doing at less than the legal rate. There is very little demand for money for speculative purposes, though there is a very general feeling prevailing that a substantial advance in values will probably be recorded after the first of the new year.

EXTERMINATING BANK CAPITAL BY TAXATION.

It is now announced that the National Bank of Commerce, New York, is about to reduce its capital of $10,000,000 to $5,000,000, to escape taxation. The New York Stock Exchange received notice the other day that the National Bank of the Republic had reduced its capital from 20,000 to 15,000 shares of $100 each. The *Daily Bulletin* states that, besides the banks that have withdrawn $3,000,000 of their $9,000,000 capital, others with an aggregate capital of $16,500,000 are considering a similar step. Whether or not the *Bulletin* refers to either of the banks named above we do not know. The New York *World* publishes a comparison that illustrates at a glance the inequality of the present system of taxation,—a system which exists in Illinois as well as New York. The Metropolitan National of New York, according to the recent decision of the courts, must now be taxed as follows: Its capital, $4,000,000; surplus, $2,000,000 (in 1870); total, $6,000,000. The rate of tax, say 3 per cent. on $6,000,000, is $180,000. Compare this with the valuation and taxation of some of the most valuable real estate in New York:

Stewart's retail building	$1,050,000
Stewart's wholesale building	850,000
Drexel & Co. building	1,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Building	900,000
New York Life Insurance Building	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Hotel Building	1,100,000
Total	$5,900,000
Taxes at 3 per cent	177,000

This immense property pays $3,000 taxes less than the Metropolitan Bank.

OUR BULLION PRODUCT FOR NOVEMBER.

The bullion product of the leading mines on the Pacific coast for November is given as follows by the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

Belcher	$ 147,756
California	1,256,517
Chollar Potosi	84,827
Consolidated Virginia	1,202,236
Justice	180,000
Leopard	70,000
Manhattan	95,000
Modoc Consolidated	86,000
Northern Belle	180,055
Ontario	56,000
Ophir	98,201
Yellow Jacket	44,000
Tybo Consolidated	52,170
Total	$3,554,262

About 41 per cent. of this, equal to $1,500,000, was gold. This proportion of 6 of silver to 4 of gold is the average result of bonanza mining. Nearly all the mines show a diminished yield.

INSURANCE EXAMINATION.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Mr. Smythe, seems to be pursuing his work with rigor, and the more vigorous he makes his examination of the affairs of the various insurance companies of the State the better the public will be satisfied, while the real interest of the good companies is thus best served. It is said that by the end of February most of the work of examination will be finished, and statements in detail no doubt will then be laid before the public through the columns of the newspapers."

SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.

The New York *World*, in announcing that the Manhattan Savings Institution had declared its fifty-second semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., says: "The rate of interest paid by these savings banks deserves comment, in view of the demand made in some quarters that institutions for savings should reduce their rate. It is always an individual question, and there is nothing surprising in seeing the 6 per cent. rate maintained by banks which invested in the 6 per cent. gold bonds of the United States at par in currency."

BUILDING ASSOCIATION DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided, in a building association case, that the association cannot sell property for fines, but that the complainant must pay back what he received, with the compensation allowed by law, before he can regain his property given in trust to secure the payment of the sum borrowed.

STOCK BROKERAGE IN NEW YORK.

A movement which seems to meet with general approbation in Wall and Broad streets has been set on foot looking to the reduction of the brokerage on stock transactions from ⅛ to ¼ per cent., but as yet the Stock Exchange has taken no definite action on the question. The effect of the reduction, it is thought, would work to the advantage of business.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107	5-20's 1865 coupons	117⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117⅝	10-40's	113⅝
" 1865	109¼	Currency 6's	122
" 1865 new	113⅝	New 5 per cents	111⅛
5-20's 1867	116⅝	10-40's coupons	113⅝

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	135⅝	Ohio & Miss. pfd	8⅝
Erie	9⅝	Union Pacific	59⅝
L. S.	60⅝	Toledo & Wabash	14
C. C. & I. C.	75	Harlem	136⅝
St. Paul	19⅝	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref	34⅝	American Express	56⅝
Lake Shore	67⅝	U. S. Express	52⅝
Do. Central	45	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	88⅝
Northwestern com	38⅝	Quicksilver	10⅝
Do. Pref	55⅝	Pacific Mail	30⅝
Rock Island	102⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo	13
Chic. & Pitts	89⅝	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	34	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	74⅝	N. J. Central	—
Delaware, L. & W.	—		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	48	Gen. Trans(B)	40½
Reading (S)	21⅝	Do. do. (A)	41⅝
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	137	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	—
Oil Creek (S)	78⅝	C. & A. St. L. 7's (B)	84⅝
Lehigh Valley (B)	65⅝	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, December 28, 1876.

Money was active at 3½@7 gold, closing at 4@5; prime mercantile is like 5@6. The customs receipts were $131,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,307,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was strong at 484@486. Gold was dull at 107@107¼, closing at 107. The carrying rates were 4 to 7 per annum and 1-32 per diem. Silver was unchanged at London since Friday, when the quotation was 56½ pence per ounce. Here silver bars are quoted at $1.30½ bid in greenbacks and $1.22 bid in gold; silver coin $1.22 1-2@$1.22½. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were dull. The stock market to-day presented no very interesting features. The market was alternately firm and weak on fluctuations ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent. There seemed to be no decided tone to speculation, which is due to a general disposition among brokers and speculators to await the advent of the New Year before entering into any new engagements. Illinois Central fell off to 89⅞, advanced to 92, and at the close reacted to 91½. New York Central rose to 101⅞, and later declined to 100⅞. Harlem was 1 per cent. lower, selling at 136. Lake Shore advanced from 57 5-8 to 58⅞, and Michigan Central from 44 3-4 to 45⅛, with the latest sales at 57¼ and 45 respectively.

[redacted] State of New York has been selected to make gold clearances on and after January 2d, 1877. The American Mining Board will begin on Tuesday next to deal in railway stocks. Eighteen new members were admitted to-day, among them Jay Gould. At the regular meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange a resolution was adopted requiring the Illinois Central Railroad Company to register their stock before the 1st of February, 1877. It appears that this stock has never been registered, and under the by-laws of the Stock Exchange all railway shares which become active and speculative must be registered for the safety of the public.

The transactions were only 59,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Rock Island, 2,600 Western Union, 2,300 St. Pauls, 2,600 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 2,000 New Jersey Central.

The steamship Russia, from Liverpool, brings £100,000 in specie.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117½; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 113½; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 117⅞; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 114⅝; do. coupons, 114⅝; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42½; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74½; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18½; Pacific Mail, 34; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 8; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 52½; New York Central, 100½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 45; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 61½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 55½; C. C. C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 35½; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 6½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific land grant, 100½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 92.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The amount of silver disbursements from the Treasury to-day aggregate $25,511,509, of which $15,395,512 was for the redemption of fractional currency, and $10,115,996 was silver paid in lieu of notes and checks. The amount paid by the Assistant Treasurer in New York $7,596,607, Boston $3,537,030, Philadelphia $3,164,338, St. Louis $1,475,082, Cincinnati $2,280,251, Chicago $2,638,977, and Baltimore $991,012.

LONDON, December 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was £40,000. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £414,000 in the past week. The proportion of bullion to liability is 49¾ per cent. Consols, 94 5-32; 5-20s of '65, 105; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 107¼; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, December 28.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 682,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 105f 15c.

FRANKFORT, December 28.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1876.

General business continues quiet, and is not likely to be any change for the better for a week or ten days, or until after stock taking, and annual settlements have been completed. The only noticeable change in prices is an advance of half cent on roasted Coffee, which was not unexpected. Flour continues very firm, and an advance soon is not improbable. There is a fair business in the leading articles of produce, but no change in values.

APPLES—Receipts continue light, but the supply continues fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted; $1a1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ⅌ gallon in kegs, and 42a45c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Dull; choice hurl brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4¾a5; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4a4½; crooked, 2¾a3, as to color and quality.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as in previous weeks. We continue to quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 5 extra Parlor	do.	4	do 28 4 50
No 4 do.	do.	3	do 26 4 25
No 3 do.	do.	2	do 24 3 75
No 5 carpet	do.	4	do 28 3 50
No 4 carpet	do.	3	do 26 3 25
No 3 carpet	do.	2	do 24 3 00
No 6 Hurl Painted Brace		4	do 26 2 75
No 5 Hurl Velvet		3	do 24 2 75
No 4 Hurl		2	do 22 2 50
No 3 Hurl Brace		2	do 20 2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		2	do 18 1 75
No 1 Hurl	do.	2	do 16 1 50

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish)..... 4 strings, weigh 2¾ 75a3 25
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Shop (hardwood) plain 2¾ 4 do. ..... 3½ to 2¾ 2 75a3 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet .. 1 90a1 75
Do do. do. Plain .. 1 75a1 50
Do Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain 1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) 2 25a2 50
Do do. do. plain. 2 25a1 50
Misses (Velvet..... 2 25

BEANS—There is considerable inquiry, and the market is firm but unchanged; prime new crop navies $2 per bushel to wholesale buyers, $2.25 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Is coming forward freely again, and dealers generally report the market slow, even for the best grades, while poor stock they allege is hard to move at any price. Prime to choice rolls, 28a25; medium to good, 18a20; fair to good solid packed, 15a18; common do, 8a10.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

3 ⅌ Peaches	$2 25	2 ⅌ Pears	$2 00
3 ⅌ Pie Peaches	1 90	2 ⅌ Winter Corn	1 90
2 ⅌ Blackberries	1 50	2 ⅌ Tomatoes	1 90
2 ⅌ Strawberries	1 75	2 ⅌ Lima Beans	1 90
3 ⅌ Plums	2 50	2 ⅌ String Beans	1 90
2 ⅌ Whortleberries	2 00	2 ⅌ Cherries	2 00
2 ⅌ Raspberries	2 25		

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage is light supply and prices firm and advancing. Circled Heading, 23c per sett; Jointed staves, $55; best Indiana bucked and ended, $32; sawed square Heading, $42½a45 per m for dry and $40a42½ for green. Oil Barrels firm but unchanged; city make, $1.90.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement to report in the demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change

MANILLA ROPE.

⅞ inch diameter and upwards	15¼ cts. per lb
¾ "	15¾ "
⅝ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¼ "
Tarred rope and bath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	19¼ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLING

Hawser laid	18¼ cts. per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	15¼ "

SISAL ROPE

⅞ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾ "
Lath Yarn	11¼ "

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $4a4 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½c in a jobbing way. "Young America" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts as yet small, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged, 6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.50 ⅌ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DISTILLED FLUT—Continues very dull, and there is not enough doing here to establish prices.

EGGS—The demand is not as active as it was last week, but prices remain unchanged; fresh, 27a28; pickled, 20a22c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	⅌ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	
Round Herring	6 00	per bbl.
White Fish	5 25	
Lake Trout	4 50	
Lake Pickerel	2 50	
Lake Herring	2 50	
Large Georges Codfish	6¾c ⅌ lb	
Scaled do	7	
Medium do	5½	⅌ lb
Pollock do	3½c ⅌ box	
Scaled do	50c	"
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00	
Ex No 1 Shore	20 00	
No 1 Shore	18 00	
Ex No 1 Bay	18 00	
No 1 Bay	15 00	
Ex No 2 Large	12 50	
No 2 Medium	11 00	
No 2 Large	11 00	
No 3 Large	8 50	

FLOUR—The market here about to continues quiet in consequence of the new year being so near at hand, as buyers realize that whatever they buy now will be added to their monthly or quarterly account, as the case may be; the feeling, however, is firm and an increased trade is confidently expected next month. It appears to be generally conceded that at current rates flour is cheaper relatively than Wheat, and unless there is a reaction in the latter an advance on the former appears almost inevitable. Good brands, of either winter or spring, may be quoted at $6.75a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4.50a5 ⅌ bbl.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and roasters have been obliged to put up prices ¼c again—making an advance of 1½c within the past few weeks. Sugars continue quiet, although the general position of the market, particularly statistically, is still favorable to sellers, and a further advance on refined goods before long is not improbable. Our New Orleans dispatch, of yesterday, reported both Sugar and Molasses quiet in that market.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	18⅛	Standard A	11⅛a11⅜
Crushed	18⅛	Standard B	11⅛a11⅜
Granulated	12⅝	Standard Ex C	11⅛a11⅜
Powdered	12	N. O.	9⅝a10¼

COFFEE.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	25	Best	28
Prime	24	Second Grade	27
Fair	23	Third Grade	25
Java	32	Java	35

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	Static
Prime new crop N. O.	Static
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

GRAIN—Wheat continues very firm, and we now quote fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red at $1.40a1.45; do amber, $1.45a1.47. There has been an advance of 3a4c per bu at Chicago within the past day or two. It is quoted at $1.35a1.40 in Cincinnati, and local millers in Eastern Ohio have been paying as much for some time past as could be obtained in this market, and this accounts for the very light receipts. The Oat market is pretty well supplied, and prices are easier but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Ear Corn continues very scarce and prices are still maintained, 65a67c, on track. Shelled Corn continues quiet and unchanged; 62a64c on track. There is a fair demand for Rye at 72a75c. Barley continues very dull.

HAY—Is coming forward more freely and the market is weaker, but unchanged. Loose from country wagons, $12a16; baled (on track) $15a15.

MILL FEED—Bran, $13.50a14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $18a16; Chopped Feed, $19a21; Middlings, $20a22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50a2 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 92a95; W. Alexander & Co do, 88a91; No. 1, 72a75; No. 2, 60a65; White winter miners, 58a60; yellow, 53a55. Lard oils remain firm, owing to the recent advance in lard. There is no assurance that prices will be lower. Carbon still quoted at 27c to the wholesale trade, and late additional in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11a13; do Ducks, 13a14c; Turkeys, 15a16; live Chickens, 40a50c per pair; Turkeys, $1a1.25 each.

POTATOES—There is a fair local request, but with increasing arrivals, the market if anything is easier, although prices are fully maintained; selling at $1.15a1.30 per bushel from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—In our market trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this particular time; unlike other points, our trade is entirely local, and the abundance of fresh meats, poultry, etc., etc., has, as it always does, curtailed the consumption of salted meats. No change in prices, which we annex as follows:

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¼	Do. ....Hf bbls	11¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	13	Do. ..... bkts	12¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 ⅌ caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6¼	Do. 5 ⅌ do	13¾
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. 3 ⅌ pails	14
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 5 ⅌ do	13¾
Clear Sides	10¼	Pigs feet (half bbls)	4 75
Mess Pork ⅌ bbl	$18,00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
Short Cut do	18.00	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ⅌ ⅌ for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4¾c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 21, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	69 cars.	— cars.	21 cars.	2 cars.
Saturday	22 "	7 "	7 "	3 "
Sunday	46 "	18 "	25 "	1 "
Monday	20 "	1 "	— "	1 "
Tuesday	21 "	22 "	15 "	12 "
Wednesday	3 "	30 "	32 "	2 "
Thursday	— "	11 "	16 "	7 "
Total	181 "	90 "	116 "	26 "
Last week	147 "	136 "	187 "	66 "

CATTLE.

It was very generally expected last week that the market this week, just between the two holidays, would be a hard one, and the receipts have been very light in consequence, and the result is, instead of being what it was very generally expected it would be, it has proven to be the best market seller have had for a long time. In addition to the very light supply, the eastern advices were unusually favorable, and with a brisk demand sellers had no difficulty in securing an advance of ¼ to ⅜c ⅌ ⅌—some salesmen put the advance at a ½. There were buyers for Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and cattle have sold all this week just about as fast as they arrived, and that, too, at the advance; moreover, there were still a number of buyers in attendance to-day waiting for more cattle to come forward, hence there is no probability of a reaction during the remainder of the week.

Among the sales reported were 88 good 900 lb stockers at 4¾; 120 good 1,400 Southern Ohio steers at 5.70—sold by Jacob Needy to Roddy Maynes; 1 car good 1,300 Ohios at 5.60; 1 car coarse Ohios at 4.65, and 1 car of extra shipping steers at 6¼—bought by Wm. Moonshine to go to New York.

The eastern markets are apprehensive that the decided improvement this week will cause an oversupply next week, and, if so, there will be a reaction unless the eastern markets hold out, which, to say the least, is doubtful. Shippers should not buy with the expectation of obtaining this week's prices, for while we admit it is possible, it is barely probable, as a little surplus always has a worse effect just now than at any other time. Following are the prevailing rates:

Extra 1,500a1,600 steers	5,75a6.00
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5,50a5.60
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,75a5.00
Fair 900a1,050 steers	4,25a4.60
Stockers 700a900 lbs	3,25a4.00
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,00a3.50

SHEEP.

The market for sheep has also been a very decided improvement, as compared with that of last week; with a very meagre supply and fair demand, the decline of last week was more than recovered, and even at the advance, the supply was unequal to the demand. As will be seen, the arrivals during the entire week only footed up 26 cars, the greater of which were from Chicago, and sellers had no difficulty in obtaining an advance of 50c ⅌ cwt; as for the case of cattle, buyers were exceedingly hungry, and sellers had things pretty much their own way. The reason of the very light supply was that nearly all the shippers expected a bad market, consequently laid back and held back, and, strangely enough, they lost the holidays, and we apprehend that many who concluded to hold over until next week or the one thereafter, will wish, when they read this report, that they had been here this week. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 115a120 lbs	5,75a6.00
Extra 85a100 lbs	5,25a5.50
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,60a4.75
Good 75a80 lbs	4,00a4.25
Common 70a75 lbs	3,00a3.50

HOGS

The market for this class of stock has also been very favorable to sellers this week, and for the same reason, a light supply. As will be seen, the arrivals show a falling off of 41 cars, as compared with the preceding week, and with light offerings and an average demand, prices have been pushed up from 40 to 50c per cwt. Moreover, hogs continue to keep up at the source of supply, bringing almost as much relatively in Chicago and Cincinnati as could be obtained here, and no decline in our market can reasonably be looked for while this continues to be the case. We quote as follows:

Light Yorkers, 125a150 lbs	5,50a5.75
Heavy Yorkers, 200a225 lbs	5,00a5.10
Philadelphia Hogs 275a325 lbs	4,90a5.00
Roughs	4,00a5.25

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 28, 1876.

The Crude market was quiet, and without quotable change as compared with yesterday. United certificates were quoted at $1.70 and immediate shipment at $1.95½. As the most of the refineries are in full operation it is evident there has been no falling off in the consumption, but, in view of the lull in the product, it may be that refiners have cut down their purchases somewhat.

Refined continues very dull so far as the export trade is concerned, and prices are weak and lower; public reports still quote New York and Philadelphia at 80, but private and more reliable advices quote December delivery at 28, and January at 27. Price to home trade buyers here unchanged at 27.

Oil Barrels still quoted at $1.50 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Owner	Star o w	536
Owner	Model o w	1,136
Owner	Central o w	679
Owner	Riverside o w	368
S. Craig	Empire o w	162
S. Craig	Miller o w	371
G M Robinson	Paine, A & Co	240
G M Robinson	Eagle o w	149
Total		3,989

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROAD.

Shipper.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	81,040
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.	Balt. 1,253
Total		2,292

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

Domestic grades generally remain about as before, with a slow and somewhat uncertain demand prevailing and the market as a whole presenting a dull tone. As a rule, holders ask former rates. It is possible that in some cases the slow movement of the past few weeks may have resulted in a modification of extreme views previously entertained; indeed, we know this to be the case, but there cannot be recorded any positive decline, and the concessions were simply an acceptance of current market values, beyond which some sellers had run in their sanguine expectations. The season of the year undoubtedly contributes largely to a quiet business, and after accounts are rendered and settlements made it is reasonable to expect somewhat increased orders. Manufacturers, however, report an absence of any indications as yet which would encourage than to become free operators at the ruling rates asked for wool. Their fabrics have not moved readily or at a price giving a profitable margin over the cost of material, and there seems to be a doubt over their ability to secure an advance. Indeed, they claim that unless goods go up material must decline, and the movement of wool must in future depend upon the settlement of this question. Holders, however, retain the impression that wool is good property, even though purchases are confined to quantities just sufficient to keep the machinery in motion, and are willing to give the matter a further test. Foreign clothing wools are still more or less nominal on this market.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Seed Market.

Trading was very light in this market, but a steady feeling continues to prevail and previous prices were maintained. There were a few small lots of prime Timothy sold at $1,70a1,72½, and for fair to good $1,60a1,65 was paid. Prime clover was quotable at $8,80a8,90; a small lot of common sold at $8,70 and poor sold at $7. There were sales of flax reported at $1.30 for common to $1,50 for prime. Hungarian was quoted at 55a55c—the outside being for prime new. The offerings of millet consisted mainly of old seed, which was quotable at 40a50c. Buckwheat about 85c for new, and 70a75c for old.

Don't Figure up Well.

A gentleman who evidently is not suited by the recent up-turn in our wheat market desires us to publish the following, as showing the extent to which local speculation will sometimes operate: Cash No. 2 wheat at $1,25, freight to New York 30c ⅌ 100 lbs, gold at 7½ per cent. exchange 3 per cent, freight to Liverpool 8½d, ocean insurance ⅝ per cent, Liverpool charges and one-half commission, makes wheat 11c ⅌ bu per central. The outside price obtainable for No. 2 is 10c ⅌ bu, which makes this market is 101 relatively higher than Liverpool, or equal to 16½c currency per bu.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; western extra $5a6.25; Minnesota $5,75a7.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,24¼ cash; $1,24¼ January; $1,26½ February; $1,27¾ March; No. 3 $1,10½a1,12; rejected 97a98c. Corn: closing firm; No. 2 45c cash; 45¼c January; 45¾c February; rejected 38½c. Oats quiet, but firm; 34c cash; 34½c January; 34¾c February; rejected 25½a25¾c. Barley quiet at 65½a66c. Rye firm at 72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; $16,80 cash; $16,82½a16,92½ January; $17,10 February; $17,32½a17,35 March. Lard active, firm and higher; $11 cash; $11,02½ January; $11,12½a11,15 February; $11,25a11,27½ March. Bulk meats active, and a shade higher; shoulders 6¼a6¾c; short ribs 8½c; short clear 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1,08.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Flour closed dull and drooping; receipts 9,500 barrels; superfine western and State $5,35a5,60; common to good $5,75a5,85; good to choice $5,95a6; white wheat extra $6,10a7,25; extra Ohio $5,75a7,50; St. Louis $5,80a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,10a5,15. Cornmeal more active; western $2,85a3,10. Wheat: holders generally more disposed to realize; receipts 18,000 bushels; spring ungraded $1,05a1,35; No. 2 Chicago spring, old $1,25; No. 3 $1,32. Rye firm; western 82a84c. Barley quiet; No. 3 Canada 90c. Malt dull at 85c. Corn: light trade; receipts 35,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 58a59½c; do steamer 59½c; old 59c. Oats quiet; receipts 11,000 bush.; western mixed state unchanged. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 17¼a20½c; jobbing 17¾a22c. Sugar gold. Sugar firm and in fair demand. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 15c; refined 28c; cases 32a33c; naphtha 15c. Turpentine steady; 48c. Eggs: western 28¼a30c. Pork $17,40a17,50. Beef quiet and unchanged; western long clear middles 8¾c; city 9c. Lard dull; $11,25. Butter: choice firm; others dull; western 14a30c. Cheese quiet and steady; 7a14¼c. Whisky quiet; $1,13.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 28.—Refined petroleum 22a22¼d.

ANTWERP, December 28.—Refined petroleum 64¼f.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Cotton dull at 6¾a6 13-16d; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. American 10,000. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 11sa11s 4d; Club 11s 3d a11s 8d; red western spring 10sa10s 9d; winter 10s 4da10s 6d. Flour 24s 26s. Corn 27½s. Oats 3s 3½s. Barley 34s. Pork 67½s. Refined petroleum 22a23d; spirits 14d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Cotton strong and higher at 11⅜c. Flour: demand fair and prices higher; family $6.40a6.75. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1,35a1,46. Corn firm; 42a43c. Oats quiet but steady; 33a38c. Rye firm; 80c. Barley quiet; prime fall $1a1,05. Pork higher; $17 asked. Lard firm; steam 10⅞a11 bottle 11 3-4a12c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8½c; short clear 8 3-4c. Bacon quiet; 7½a9 3-4a10c. Green meats firm; shoulders $6,30; short rib $8,30. Hams 9¼c for 15 lbs. average. Whisky quiet but steady; $1,06. Butter steady; packing grades 18a20c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Petroleum inactive; refined 26½a27c; crude 17c. Cloverseed 14a14¼c. Flour held higher; extras $4,75; Minnesota family $6,00a7,25. Wheat heavy; western red $1,35a1,38½; amber $1,40a1,50. Rye: 78a82c. Corn: active; sail 53a57c; steam 54a54½c. Oats weak; white 40a32c Whisky: western $1,13. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; 13¾a14c. Eggs: western fresh 29a30c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Cotton higher; middling 11¾c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1,40. Corn quiet at 48¾a48½c. Oats firm at 33c. Rye firm at 70½a71c. Barley quiet; prime fall $1 bid. Pork firm; $17 asked. Lard firm; steam 10⅞ asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8½c; short clear 8 3-4c. Bacon quiet; 7½a9 3-4a10c. Green meats firm; shoulders $6,30; short rib $8,30. Hams 9¼c for 15 lbs. average. Whisky quiet but steady; $1,06. Butter steady; packing grades 18a20c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 28.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,28½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,38; amber $1,44¾; No. 3 red $1,24. Corn steady; high mixed 47c; new 45½c; No. 2 46c; new damaged 43½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 35¼c; Michigan 36¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 28.—Flour firmly held. Wheat closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,30¼; No. 2 $1,25½; No. 3 $1,15. Corn steady at 42 1-2a45c. Oats firm; No. 2 33c. Rye steady; No. 1 72a72½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring January 80c; No. 3 dull at 42c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Cotton scarce and firm; 11¼a11¾c. Flour in good demand; extra $4,75a5; family $5,50a5,75. Wheat firm. Corn steady at 44c.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Colder north to west winds, rising barometer, occasional snow or rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, are indicated.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Amusements To-night.

Opera House—Watts Phillip's "Not Guilty" by the stock company.

Library Hall—Rose Eytinge in "The Geneva Cross."

A Good Candidate.

Mr. James P. Speer is the candidate for Select Council in the First ward, Allegheny, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Thomas M. Bayne. Mr. Speer is cashier of the Freehold Bank, a gentleman of extensive business experience and intelligence. He would make an excellent Councilman and ought to be elected. The election takes place next Tuesday.

Forger Arrested.

Milton Barnett forged the names of his uncle and a man named McKain, as endorsers on a note for $[illegible] and had it discounted at the Tarentum National Bank. Mr. John Humes, cashier of the bank, made an information against him before Alderman Butler, and Barnett was yesterday arrested near Warren, Ohio, by detective Fred. Rivers and brought to the city. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Fire Department Appropriation.

The board of Estimate of the Fire Department, composed of the Mayor, Presidents of Council, the Controller, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, met last evening to fix the appropriation for the ensuing year. Mayor McCarthy was chosen Chairman, and Controller Snodgrass Secretary. The Board of Fire Commissioners, through the President, Mr. George W. Wilson, presented a statement showing that the Commission will need the coming year $146,969 96, of which amount $118,169 96 was for salaries of the men. The board decided to recommend that $140,000 be appropriated, as the Commission has something over $5,000 still in the treasury. The appropriation is $10,000 less than last year.

OFF FOR THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Law Makers to Hie Harrisburgwards this Morning.

The morning train eastward to-day will carry some precious freight in the shape of the law-makers who have been selected by our people to wrestle with the difficulties of legislation at Harrisburg. The members of the lower and upper houses, from Allegheny county, propose to be on hand early, and all of them will answer to roll call at the preliminary caucussing incidental to the organization of a new Legislature. With this purpose in view they take time by the forelock by starting for the scene of their labors a day or two in advance, so as to get comfortably fixed and take a survey of the surroundings before actual work begins.

The Legislature will organize on Tuesday, and the GAZETTE will have a correspondent on the ground, who will furnish pen-pictures of the salient features of the entire session as it progresses.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Allegheny Baker Cuts His Neck With a Razor.

William Wagner, a baker, residing at No. 185 East street, Allegheny, attempted to end his existence on earth; to close his books with time and take a new start in eternity by cutting his throat. He went into an empty freight car at the Chestnut street crossing, on the West Penn road, where with a razor he cut two deep gashes in his neck, one on each side, with the intention, doubtless, of cutting the jugular veins, but not knowing the exact location of those conductors of the life current, he failed to cut either of them. He was found in the car by an officer about eight o'clock last evening, very much exhausted from the loss of blood, and was removed to the Central Station where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cole, who thinks by careful nursing the man will recover. He doubtless owes his life to his ignorance of the construction of the human body, for had he known where the razor would have made a fatal wound he doubtless would have applied it, as he was under temporary insanity.

WINDING UP.

The Householder's Insurance Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Householder's Insurance Company was held in the Ralston school house last evening, to hear a statement from Hon. Peter Zorn, President of the company, and for making arrangements for the election of officers on January 8th. When the German-American Bank went into bankruptcy the Insurance Company had something over $8,000 on deposit there. Some of the stockholders of the company became frightened, and desired that the business of the company be wound up and the corporation dissolved. This it has been agreed to do. All the risks held have been re-insured in other companies, and other necessary arrangements for closing made. The company is entirely solvent, though the depreciation in value of securieties and real estate will probably cause the stockholders to get something less than the par value of their certificates. Directors were nominated last night, but no other action taken. In regard to the $8,000 in the German-American Bank, Mr. Zorn said he thought most of it would be recovered. The creditors are now receiving notices to get their dividends.

THE POST-MASTERSHIP.

Rumored Appointment of Mr. George H. Anderson.

A rumor was current last evening that Mr. George H. Anderson had been tendered the appointment of Postmaster. It went no farther, however, than that Mr. Anderson had received a dispatch from some one in Washington asking him if he would accept the position if it were offered to him, to which Mr. A. returned an affirmative answer. It may be that such a dispatch was received by Mr. Anderson, but that is not positive evidence that he will be appointed. Its importance as indicating which way the wind is blowing, depends altogether upon whom it came from.

There is great likelihood that a change will be made, though, as a matter of course, a strong effort to retain Mr. Negley is being made. He has not yet filed his new bond, for the reason that it is not yet decided whether or not the new bondsmen will be required to become responsible for Wall's defalcation, Mr. Negley not being in condition at present to pay it himself, without time is granted him. Special Agent Hopkins has sent on his report of the condition of the postoffice, and the facts go to reference to Wall's defalcation. This report, the agent last evening told a GAZETTE reporter, states that the office is in excellent condition in every respect. He positively denied that there was a particle of truth in the rumor that the postmaster himself was behind in his accounts. And from what he said in regard to the Wall matter, it is likely his report blames Mr. Negley in no way for Wall's defalcation. He remarked that if a man who had been in the office for twelve years, as Wall had, could not be trusted, whom could he trusted? There will likely be nothing definite known in the matter for several days yet.

FATALLY BURNED.

A Little Girl Meets with a Terrible Death.

An accident occurred about six o'clock last evening, resulting in the death of Mary Herley, a little girl seven years of age, who resided with her parents on Old avenue, at the intersection of High street. About half past five o'clock the little girl and a younger brother, were in the room playing together, and the father, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks was lying on the bed in the same room, while the mother of the children was in an adjoining room preparing supper. The little girl, for the purpose of lighting the lamp lighted a piece of paper, from which her clothing took fire, and being cotton, almost instantly she was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who rushed to assist her, but the room was so filled with smoke that she could not enter, and could not even see what was the matter. She ran to the door and cried fire, and Mr. Charles Carrigan, employed at Devore's livery stable, being near by, ran into the house and discovering that the carpet was on fire tore it up near the bed, and hearing Mr. Herley on the bed, took hold of him and carried him out of the house, and returned to put out the fire, when he discovered the dead body of little Mary lying in front of the fire, her clothing entirely consumed and the flesh burned to a crisp. He carried the body out and then returned and assisted to put out the fire, in doing which he was slightly burned. Mr. Carrigan deserves credit for his prompt action, for it doubtless saved the life of Mr. Herley, who would have been suffocated had he not been removed when he was.

The body was removed to Devore's undertaking rooms on Grant street, the coroner notified, and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated above.

An alarm of fire was sent in from box 36, and the central bell at City Hall, in repeating the alarm, first struck two, then twenty-seven and finally thirty-six. The engines in the district responded promptly, but did not go into service as the fire was extinguished before their arrival.

Buy the Small Cakes made by S. S. Marvin & Co. You will find the quality excellent and pleasing to all.

CLOSING THE YEAR.

Last Session of Allegheny Councils for 1876.

Instructive Annual Reports of the Officials and Committees—All About the Condition of the City, Financial and Otherwise—Bills Passed Finally — Thanks Generally—One Gold Headed Cane.

The final session of Allegheny Councils for 1876 was held last night. The annual reports of departments and committees, a synopsis of each of which is embraced in the appended report, will be found well worth perusing. They give a clear insight into the condition of the affairs of the city, and show its present status, financial and otherwise. About all the unfinished business was disposed of, and both branches adjourned with no apparent regret at the conclusion of this year's labor. Votes of thanks were extended to the officers of Councils, and in the Common branch President Golden was presented with a gold-headed cane.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

At roll call in this branch the members present were Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Chambers, Drum, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, Lindsey, Slack, Wilhelm and President Patterson.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The business from C. C. of last meeting was taken up and all actions of that body concurred in, except the following: The resolution passed by C. C. locating the extra hose carriage belonging to the fire department in the Fifth ward was referred to the Committee on Fire Engines.

Mr. SLACK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the annual report of the City Comptroller as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec., 1876.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the ordinance prescribing the duties of this office, I have the honor of transmitting herewith to your honorable bodies the twelfth annual report of the Comptroller, exhibiting in detail the receipts and disbursements of the corporation during the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1876, and ending December 31, 1876, both days inclusive.

OPERATION AND CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The amount of money in the City Treasury January 1, 1876, as stated in the Comptroller's annual report for 1875, was..	23,173 51
The total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year were.....	915,293 74
	$938,467 25
The disbursements for the same period, including expenditures for the enlargement of and completion of the Reservoirs, construction of Main Sewers and improvement of Henderson street, were.....	902,549 59
Balance.....	$ 35,917 66

Deducting the sum of $513,733 16 from the gross amount of the expenditures—$902,549 59—will show the ordinary expenses of the city government for the fiscal year to be the same as last year—$388,816 43, a decrease from the preceding year of $146,468 01.

The receipts from all sources other than taxes, temporary loans, proceeds of city bonds, sewer and street assessments did not reach the estimate made at the beginning of the year, and amounted to $416,662 23.

The reason for this is found in the prevailing depression in many branches of industry, causing a shrinkage in values, and a general desire to curtail all kinds of unnecessary expenses. Many sources of revenue always to be depended on when business affairs are in a flourishing condition utterly fail during depressions like that now existing in the community.

It will also be noticed that the total amount of money received and disbursed during the year for street and other public improvements has largely fallen behind previous years, owing to the determination of Councils to put a stop to all public work not absolutely necessary. Their action in this respect will doubtless receive the commendation of the public generally, although in rigidly adhering to this wise policy, individual instances may have occurred where temporary hardship has been suffered. This policy, however, has not been permitted to interfere where improvements have been found imperatively necessary and demanded by the public or those immediately interested.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded debt of the city at this date is $1,711,000, ten, classified as follows.

Municipal Bonds.....	$ 44,000 00
Renewal Bonds.....	117,000 00
Wharf Improvement Bonds...	28,000 00
Water Main Extension Bonds.	553,000 00
City Park Bonds.....	140,000 00
Railroad Compromise Bonds..	204,000 00
Sewerage Bonds.....	370,000 00
Refunding Sewer Bonds.....	140,000 00
Troy Hill Improvement Bonds	70,000 00
City Property Bonds.....	30,000 00
Henderson street Bonds.....	57,000 00
Total issue.....	$1,733,000 00
Amount Redeemed during the year.....	22,000 00
Amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1876.....	$1,711,000 00

Of the above amount the following were issued during the year 1876:

For City's Part on Main Sewers	$22,000 00
For the Improvement of Henderson street.....	37,000 00
Total.....	$59,000 00
Less amount redeemed during the year:	
City Park Bonds.....	$18,000 00
Railroad Compromise Bonds....	4,000 00
	$22,000 00

Increase of debt during the year.$37,000 00

The above increase of the indebtedness of the city was caused by the inability of the property owners on the line of Henderson street, to meet, at the present time, the excess of assessments found necessary from peculiar nature of the ground on which the street is located, being on a steep hill-side, and requiring heavy stone walls in order to protect it from the danger of land slides, which would have proven disastrous to property immediately beneath, as well as to the improvement itself.

Under existing laws the city was liable for the cost of the work, and Councils deemed it more prudent and just to lend the credit of the city for a term of years, taking a lien on the property abutting on said street, rather than distress the owners by insisting on an immediate payment of their assessments, which in a large majority of cases would have resulted in an abandonment of the property to the city. Had it not been for this there would have been no increase of the nominal debt of the city during the year, and consequently no deviation from the policy adopted years ago of using every effort to reduce the debt of the city, and keep it within the present limit, but, as will be seen from the foregoing, this increase is secured by a lien on the property abutting on said Henderson street.

The issue of sewer bonds above named was to meet estimates due the contractors for the city's portion of main sewers, authorized and constructed in the previous year for which no provision had been made. Past experience has taught us that these main sewers are an absolute necessity to the general health of crowded localities, a wise precaution against epidemics, as well as a great benefit to the property drained and the public at large.

The continued dullness in all kinds of labor and industry prevents the prompt collection of the annual taxes again as in the past years, which compels a resort to temporary loans to meet current expenses, until such time as the said taxes are collected and reach the Treasury.

Were it not for this large annual delinquency, and the outlay for interest on temporary loans caused thereby, the millage could be reduced, as an extra tax is imposed necessarily to provide for this large annual delinquency. Although the greatest care, and attention are given to the collection of the taxes, large amounts are for various reasons annually lost to the city.

Owing to a change made in the law for the organization of Councils it will be necessary to make the next appropriation cover a period of fifteen months, instead of twelve, as heretofore.

In conclusion I desire to express my deep sense of obligation to your honorable bodies for the high trust and confidence reposed in me, and to each member of the City Government for the many courtesies extended to me officially and otherwise.

For further information I respectfully refer you to the accompanying documents, showing in detail the receipts and disbursements during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES BROWN,
Comptroller.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUES RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st.....	$ 23,173 51
Park Fund No. 1.....	30,155 17
Poor Fund No. 1.....	91,153 20
Poor Fund No. 2.....	107,558 03
Sewer Fund No. 1.....	33,238 55
Sewer Fund No. 2 (Proceeds $22,000 Sewer Bonds).....	22,000 00
Accrued Interest on same.....	501 20
Temporary Loan.....	77,645 87
Second Assessment Water Rents.....	2,974 83
Markets.....	17,745 65
Business Tax.....	11,123 24
Wharves and Landings.....	1,867 99
Diamond Scales.....	2,149 24
Fourth Ward Scales.....	183 46
Second Ward Scales.....	2,575 28
City Taxes.....	167,709 84
Wood and Bark.....	1,652 50
Street Permits.....	598 50
Repairing and Cleaning Pleasant Valley Car Track.....	624 67
Alex. Hanna, removing rubbish.....	3 56
H. C. Richmond, sale of scrap iron.....	185 00
Repairing board walks.....	4 50
Ice from Water basin.....	100 00
H. C. Richmond, labor and material.....	498 53
Alex. Hanna, paving on Taggart street.....	85 00
Wooden building fees.....	30 00
Accrued interest, Bank balances.....	1,703 37
Mayor's Office—Fines, &c.....	3,699 50
Delinquent Taxes, 1875.....	91,653 02
Lot Regulations.....	430 00
Vehicle License.....	8,458 11
Water Rents per New Buildings.....	1,050 00
Rent W. W. lot.....	112 50
Water Rents per Metre.....	9,222 37
Water Taxes.....	78,788 27
Ferrules.....	687 00
Seminary Property.....	2,164 07
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.....	3,400 00
P., A. & M. R. R.....	2,117 67
U. S. P. O. Department.....	1,600 00
Board of Health.....	272 00
Interest on Troy Hill Assessments.....	126 23
Pedlars' License.....	800 00
Aldermens' Fines.....	46 00
Rent, Co. F, National Guards..	300 00
Proceeds Henderson Street Bonds.....	37,000 00
Special Assessment, Grading and Paving Streets.....	39,242 34
Special Assessment, Construction of Sewers.....	27,050 13
Special Assessment, Opening and Widening Streets.....	32,687 79
Special Assessment, Board Walks.....	398 63
Total.....	$ 938,467 25

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUES DISBURSED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

December 28, By Warrants Appropriation:

No. 1. Salaries.....	$ 34,293 96
2. Interest.....	44,935 10
3. Fire Engines.....	46,759 10
4. Printing.....	5,725 48
5. Streets.....	42,901 83
6. Wharves and Landings..	781 57
7. Surveys.....	1,504 96
8. Police.....	42,916 61
9. Contingent Fund.....	25,388 72
11. Water Works.....	53,273 57
12. Outstanding Warrants..	244 38
13. Gas.....	24,994 37
14. Sinking Fund Compromise Bonds.....	11,527 73
15. Interest on Wharf Bonds.	1,785 00
16. City Property.....	10,126 59
17. Sanitary.....	2,416 09
18. Temporary Loans.....	90,000 00
19. Market.....	476 49
20. Park Commission.....	12,474 00
21. Sinking Fund 6 per cent. gold Water Bonds.....	9,900 00
22. Sinking Fund 6 per cent. gold City Property Bonds.....	1,980 00
23. Sinking Fund 6 per cent. gold Sewer Bonds.....	2,640 00
Park Fund, No. 1.....	28,307 59
Poor Fund, No. 1.....	93,837 50
Poor Fund, No. 2.....	105,788 27
Sewer Fund, No. 1.....	32,812 50
Sewer Fund, No. 2.....	21,288 70
Refunded Sewer Assessments..	32 00
Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Water Bonds.....	2,319 38
Sinking Fund 6 per cent. City Property Bonds.....	927 75
Special Assessment, Grading and Paving Streets.....	79,653 45
Special Assessment, Construction of Sewers.....	25,355 48
Special Assessment, Opening and Widening Streets..	36,420 76
Special Assessments, Board Walks.....	319 00
Sinking Fund, Railroad and Compromise Bonds.....	8,471 87
Total.....	$ 938,467 25

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SLACK also submitted the Controller's monthly report of the expenditures of the past month, amounting to $16,575. Received and the several accompanying bills ordered to be paid.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

The Park Commission reported that their labors during the year had been chiefly expended in maintaining, superintending and finishing the public parks, which are now completed. The Act of Assembly creating the Commission says that when the public parks shall have been completed in all parts they shall pass immediately under and be subject to the exclusive control of Councils. In the judgement of the Commission the time has arrived for them to relinquish control of the parks, as they are now complete so far as construction is concerned. The supervision and care of them was accordingly transferred to Councils, accompanied by an expression of a desire that they may be kept in their present state of usefulness as heretofore.

Mr. CALLERY presented a preamble and resolution returning the thanks of the Councils and citizens to the members of the Park Commission for the able manner in which they had disposed of the trust placed in their care. Adopted by acclamation.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The same gentleman, as Chairman of the Water Committee, submitted the annual reports of that department as follows:

The report of the Water Committee was to the effect that the reservoirs have been repaired and made as nearly water tight as possible, and that their capacity is sufficient to meet the demand in all localities except elevations which it is impossible to reach. The old and new machinery is in first class serviceable condition. The incoming Councils were recommended to print the report of the committee that tested the Lowry engine; to order the laying of a large main on North avenue, and to take measures for supplying Observatory Hill with water, of which the Common Council that dissolved finally last night persistently refused to do.

Superintendent Richmond, of the Water Works, reported that the expenditures of his department were $49,590.80 during the year, which is $45,392 48 less than the previous year. During the year 186,203 bushels of coal were purchased and 194 ferrules were sold. The total running time of the new water works was 5,034 hours, and that of the old works 1,837 hours. The total amount of pipe laid was 7,525 feet; 21 new fire plugs were put up, 19 stop gates and 5 wash outs. The water works machinery is in good repair. The entire expense for alteration and extra repairs will not exceed $1,700. During the summer months the new engine had to be run from twenty-two to twenty-three hours daily, on account of the low water in the river, which necessitated its being run very slowly. The Superintendent also urged the necessity of taking immediate steps toward having a large main laid on North avenue.

Water Assessor Nichols reported the following number of establishments in the city using hydrant water: 42 churches, 2 seminaries, 17 schools, 5 cotton mills, 2 woolen mills, 3 saw mills, 15 foundries and machine shops, 23 planing mills, 2 passenger railways, 6 oil and lead works, 1 locomotive works, 2 railroad stations, 1 spring and axle works, 9 livery and sale stables, 7 cabinet and turning shops, 3 rolling mills, 1 penitentiary, 1 nut and bolt works, 2 flour mills, 2 coffin works, 1 tar chemical works, 7 carriage, wagon and plow works, 6 breweries, 8 tanneries, 5 soap factories, 1 Brittania works, 5 vinegar works, 1 steel works, 1 sugar refinery, 1 smelting works, 5 dyeing establishments, 1 coke oven, 1 Exposition building, and various other shops, offices, cattle yards, slaughter houses, &c., and 10,085 dwelling houses. There are 12,123 families that use hydrant water, an increase of eleven over last year. Under 1 year 124 new houses, 88 of which are brick and 36 frame, were erected within reach of the city water, and there are about 60 new houses as yet not completed.

POLICE AND SURVEYS.

Mr. WM. HEAGY, Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the annual report of the business transacted in the Mayor's office. Received and ordered to be printed.

The reports of the viewers on the opening of Harrison street and Allegheny avenue were confirmed.

The only work done during the year under the direction of the Survey Committee, whose report was presented by Mr. Cochran, was the opening of Beach and Page streets, from Fulton street to Allegheny avenue. The committee stated that in the depressed condition of the real estate market they did not consider it right to oppress citizens by opening up new streets and avenues unless they were a public necessity.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Street Committee, submitted by Mr. Voeghtly, stated that the attention of that body had been given during the year principally to repairing and keeping in good order the present improved streets and avenues of the city, thereby relieving citizens from assessments, some taxation consequent upon new improvements. The importance of the improvement of McClure avenue and Charles street as outlets from the Tenth and Eleventh wards were referred to as burdensome to the owners of property abutting thereon, but as necessary to open up a large scope of territory heretofore inaccessible, which will now add to the population and wealth of the city, and increase the value of property in that locality, at present subject to heavy taxation. The improvement of Race street, in the Second ward, and the new main sewer now being constructed on Federal street, were noted in conclusion as convenient, advantageous and valuable.

Street Commissioner Nesmith, of the Eastern District, reported the expenses in his department to have been as follows: Pay rolls, $15,974.82; gravel and stone, $2,337.78; lumber and labor, $1,017.42; blacksmithing and hardware, $596.14; material and work on sewers, $754 01; work on streets, $371 40, amounting in all to $20,851.57. There are forty miles of paved streets, and 251 sewer drops in this district.

Street Commissioner Hanna, of the Western District, reported that the expenses of his department were: Pay rolls, $13,668.12; gravel and stone, $2,719 31; lumber and labor, $461.58; blacksmithing and hardware, $425.66; material and work on sewers, $876.28; mason work, $381.36, amounting in all to $18,532 31. There are forty miles of paved streets, and 400 sewer drops in this district.

CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer, shows that the total length of streets graded and paved during the year was 2 62-100 miles, at a cost of $156,900 32. Levels have been made and profiles run for five streets aggregating a length of 3,300 feet. The city now contains 79 77-100 miles of streets, the cost of which foots up $2,069,758.51. In sewers the result of the year's work is 87-100 miles of sewers with a cost of $10,106 82, $1,344 78 of which is chargeable to the city, and the balance, $8,762 04, to property abutting. The total length of sewers built under the new sewer law to date is 25 21-100 miles, at a cost of $833,062.22. The cost of the Water Works completed to date, exclusive of maintenance, aggregates $1,053,800. This may be subdivided as follows: 53 4-10 miles of pipes, various sizes, including laying, $303,750; pumping machinery, grounds, reservoirs, stop-cocks and fire plugs, $750,050. The cost of operating and maintenance of works annually (averaging the past three years) amounts to $315,500; revenue derived from works annually averaging three years past $134,500. Leaving an income from this source of nearly 10 per cent. on the investment. It should be yearly provided that a portion of this amount should be set apart for the gradual extension of the works. I think it would be safe to aver that taking the works as they stand to-day, but few cities in the Union could show as favorable an exhibit in this respect as our own. The cost of the conversion into Parks of the public grounds, deducting maintenance, has been $233,979 55-100, and $54,544 27-100 has been expended for maintenance, making a total cost of works and maintenance $308,523 82-100. The annual cost of maintenance during the past two years has been $10,000. In this is the item of police, about $5,200. The total cost of the public works of the city amounts to $4,240,600 28. Mr. Davis further refers to the improper use of sewers for the conveyance of butchers' offal, &c.; also to the necessity of additional legislation in regard to carrying out and managing municipal works; he hopes for much from the Commission recently appointed by the Governor. He also notes, complimentarily, the efficiency of his corps of assistants.

THE CITY SOLICITOR.

President PATTERSON submitted the annual report of City Solicitor Rodgers, who states that he made the following collections during the year: For paving and widening streets, $14,708 23; grading and paving streets, $14,600.99; sewer assessments $7,281.86; taxes, $541 01. Total $37,132.09. He also filed 312 liens. He recommends that steps be taken to prepare a new city code. That of 1870 is out of print and rare, and the Acts of Assembly it contains are in many cases obsolete, repealed or supplemented.

All the annual reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINDSEY presented a resolution directing the Controller to advertise for proposals for a new fire engine to replace the Columbian steamer, and to countermand any order given for a new engine. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DRUM the ordinance providing for supplying the Observatory Hill district with water was referred back to the Water Committee.

Mr. DRUM also presented a resolution returning the thanks of Council to President Patterson for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Council. Adopted by acclamation.

Mr. PATTERSON replied in a brief speech for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that he had endeavored to discharge the duties of his position to the best of his ability, and was glad to see that his efforts had been appreciated.

Mr. DRUM then offered a resolution returning the thanks of Council to Roland T. White, the efficient Clerk. Adopted by acclamation.

Mr. White acknowledged the honor in a few appropriate remarks.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

This Council was called to order at eight o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, Kerr, Klicker, Landis, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Reno, Sholes, Stedeford, Swindell, Stone, Schmitt, Schauer, Snaman, Behing, Wilson, Walker, Wall, and President Golden.

Following the reading and approval of the minutes, business from Select Council was taken up and a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to grant permission to the property owners on Refugee street, from Kerr to Superior streets, to grade and pave said street, was adopted.

Also, an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Lindsay alley, from Jackson to Ledlie streets. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance repealing section 5 of an ordinance providing for the payment of a fee for making connections with public sewers. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for a plank walk on Davis avenue and the New Brighton road, from the terminus of the brick pavement on McClure avenue to the north line of the property of Robert Forrester. Postponed indefinitely.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Lowery street, from Broach to Ressler streets. This bill was lost on third reading, but subsequently reconsidered and passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Asylum alley, from the present terminus of the pavement to Taylor street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Fremont alley, from Nixon street to the intersection of West End avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the relief of property owners on Ohio street, giving time for the payment of the assessment in five instalments, and providing for the issuance of bonds for the payment of the work to an amount not exceeding $12,000; said bonds to bear six per cent. interest and the last series to be redeemable in 1881. Passed finally.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to make a new assessment on the improvement of Howard street. This was recommended by the special committee that investigated the Howard street irregularities. Passed finally.

Also, a resolution authorizing a transfer of $1,000 from the Contingent Fund to the Water Works appropriation. Passed finally.

Select Council non-concurred in the resolution ordering the location of the extra hose carriage at the intersection of Penn avenue and Rebecca street, and referred the paper back to the committee for information as to what it will cost to place the apparatus there. Common Council acceded to this reference.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The rise, progress and decline of the smallpox was the burden of the report of the Committee on Health, which was presented by Mr. BEDELL. One of the most serious difficulties in the way of stopping the ravages of the disease was the distance of the hospital from the city and the inconvenient method of reaching it. Patients had to be hauled nine miles in an ambulance. The committee thought that measures should be taken to remedy this obstacle. The smallpox is now under control and is abating. Outside of this the general health of the city has been on an average with preceding years.

The annual report of Health Officer Hoch accompanied the report of the Health Committee, showed that smallpox prevailed in the first of June last, when the hospital was occupied, 43 cases of small-pox have been sent there, 7 of which still remain. Of 42 cases, 10 died. The total number of small-pox cases in the city during the year was 468, and at the present time there are still 19 cases; 830 nuisances were abated, 420 births and 71 marriages were reported. It is estimated that 19,000 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The City Physician, Dr. W. W. Cole, reported that there were 1,047 deaths in the city during the year; 1,011 were white persons, and 36 colored persons. The ages at time of death were as follows: Under 1 year, 208; from 1 to 2, 127; from 2 to 5, 138; from 5 to 10, 47; from 10 to 15, 28; from 15 to 20, 47, from 20 to 30, 86; from 30 to 40, 83; from 40 to 50, 83; from 50 to 60, 63; from 60 to 70, 75; from 70 to 80, 54; from 80 to 90, 34; from 90 to 100, 1; not stated, 3. The number of deaths in each ward was as follows: First, 39; Second, 113; Third, 212; Fourth, 264; Fifth, 104; Sixth, 104; Seventh, 132; Eighth, 51; Ninth, 32; Tenth, 42; Eleventh, 24; other localities, 20. One hundred and twelve deaths were caused by consumption, 65 by cholera infantum, 59 by smallpox, 54 by pneumonia, 36 of old age, 36 by accidents, 79 by convulsions, 31 by enteritis, 24 by scarlet fever, 28 by typhoid fever, 46 by meningitis, 22 by marasmus, 23 unknown, 9 by suicide, 19 by apoplexy, 23 by heart disease, 19 by cancer, 19 by diphtheria, 5 by sunstroke, 13 by paralysis and other diseases from 1 to 6 each. The leading occupations of the decedents were 86 housekeepers, 21 clerks, 54 laborers, 27 mechanics, 16 merchants, 13 seamstresses, 13 students, 9 children and children, no occupation given, 024. There was an increase of 296 deaths in the city over the previous year. During the year the Doctor vaccinated 1,507 persons, wrote 451 prescriptions and made 92 visits to the Morgue. He attended 149 cases of smallpox, of which number 10 died. Of this number 31 had not been vaccinated and 9 had been vaccinated.

Mr. J. A. Drexler, Inspector of Meat and Milk, reported that he confiscated during the year 135 head of live stock, 2,000 pounds of dressed meat, 1,400 pounds of poultry, 750 dozen eggs, 300 quarts of plums, and 35 boxes of peaches. He also inspected 4,582 quarts of milk and 226 cows. Of the latter 44 were found to be in good condition. Of 15 stables examined, 8 were good and 7 bad. The inspection of milk has but recently become a part of the duties of this official, but all his instruments and books have been purchased and he is now ready to go more extensively into the business.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SHOLES presented the annual report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. It stated that the department was in good condition, and for efficiency could not be excelled in the United States.

Chief Engineer Crow's annual report of the doings of the Fire Department accompanied the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. The total expenditures of the department during the year were $31,299.75. The department now consists of fifty-five men, including the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph. The apparatuses are in first class condition, except the General Grant engine, which is about worn out. The houses occupied by the department are in good condition except the Friendship, which is in a tumble down state. The amount of hose in the department is hardly sufficient. About 12,000 feet of it is owned by the city, one-half of which is in good condition, 2,000 in ordinary condition, and 4,000 feet unfit for use. As very much depends upon there being a sufficient quantity of good hose on hand, he recommended the purchase of 4,000 feet of new hose at an early date. The fire alarm telegraph is in excellent condition. During the year two miles of wire were added to the telegraph line and one more signal box put up, making fifty-one boxes now in the city, with forty miles of telegraph wire. The losses by fire during the past year were very small compared with those of previous years. There were eighty alarms, and fifteen fires were extinguished by the department without sounding an alarm. The losses during the year amounted to $113,388, on which there was an insurance of $110,543.

MARKETS AND GAS.

Mr. COOKE, in behalf of the Market Committee, reported the receipts from the Diamond market and the Diamond, Second, ward and Fourth ward scales during the year to have been $25,505 53, which was $697.76 less than the receipts of the previous year.

The report of the Gas Committee was submitted by Mr. Kredel. It showed that the expense of furnishing gas during the year to the various establishments managed by the city was $21,932.40, making an increase of $4,030.40 over last year. Thirty-two new lamps were erected during the year, making 985 now in the city.

Owing to an inadequate appropriation the Committee on Wharves and Landings did not attempt to make any new wharves, but confined their attention to maintaining the condition of the present ones. The receipts were light, business was dull, and no improvement in either respect can be expected until trade revives. This report was presented by Mr. Schmidt.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

The Committee on City Property reported, through Mr. Biber, the erection of the new engine house in the First ward for the Hope Company, and recommended immediate action by the incoming Councils in the matter of ordering a new building for the Friendship Company, in the Second ward.

Mr. SELLING presented the annual report of the Committee on Poor Farm. It was quite lengthy and dealt in detail with matters regarding which the public is not unfamiliar. The expenditures this year show a slight increase over last year, the figures being as follows: 1875—$49,184.74. 1876—$49,612.48. Of the latter sum $1,560 was what might be called extraordinary expenditures.

THANKS TO THE CLERK.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions extending thanks to Mr. Robert Dilworth, Clerk of Council, for faithful and efficient services in the performance of his duty, and also to the reporters of the press. Both, were, of course, unanimously adopted. President GOLDEN, in a brief speech, paid a high compliment to Mr. Dilworth.

A resolution from Select Council instructing the Controller to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire engine, to replace the General Grant steamer, and revoking the authority given to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to purchase the steamer, provoked a long and warm debate. The resolution was adopted in the Select branch, but in this Council an effort was made, particularly on the part of the members of the committee noted, to have it referred to them. It is doubtful whether they would have done so successful, but the object they sought, to kill the resolution, was obtained by a ruling of the President, who decided that inasmuch as the resolution was not a printed one it could not be considered. This decision was incorrect, because the law only requires the printing of resolutions that provide for an expenditure of money, and the one in question was not of that character.

A resolution by Mr. GOLDEN (Mr. Wilson in the chair), extending a vote of thanks to the retiring members of Councils for their attention to business, was adopted. Mr. Stone in a very sensible speech subsequently said that although a retiring member himself he did not think he was entitled to any thanks for what he had done. His constituents sent him to Council to do his duty, and he did not deserve any compliments or commendation for performing his mission to the best of his ability.

A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

At this point Mr. MCGUIRE rose to his feet, and addressing the President, presented him, in behalf of the members of Common Council, with an elegant gold headed cane. He made a neat speech, to which Mr. Goldan, the recipient, responded in eloquent and feeling terms. The head of the cane bears the following inscription: "Presented to J. O. S. Golden, by his friends of the Common Council, as a token of esteem. Allegheny City, Pa., Dec., 28, 1876."

On motion of Mr. COOKE a vote of thanks was given Mr. Lapton, the Messenger, after which Council adjourned *sine die*.

Extra Long Coats For Ladies.

DECEMBER 27, 1876.

We have just added to our former stock 137 extra LONG SACQUE COATS just purchased in New York, at closing out prices.

Among the assortment as special bargains are

40 Extra Long Basket Chinchillas at ..... $ 6 60
9 Extra Long All Wool Beaver, Quilted Silk Trimmings at..... 8 50
7 Extra long All Wool Beaver, Heavy Gro